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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1478

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CONTENTS

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

- Checheno-Ingush Obkom Chief Urges Attention to Labor Problems
(A. Vlasov; PRAVDA, 8 Oct 83)..... 1

INTERNATIONAL

- Debates Within Reagan Administration Over Nicaraguan Policy Discussed
(Editorial, Aleksandr Baryshev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Sep 83)..... 6
- Bagirov Meets With Soviet, Foreign Physiologists
(BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 1 Oct 83)..... 10
- Chazov Interviewed on Physicians' Movement Against Nuclear War
(Ye. I Chazov Interview; APN DAILY REVIEW, 4 Nov 83)..... 12

NATIONAL

- New Book on Komsomol Work for 1968-1983 Reviewed
(V. Sulemov; KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 14 Sep 83)..... 14
- New Russian Dictionary Rife With Computer Errors
(V. Deryagin; PRAVDA, 27 Sep 83)..... 19

REGIONAL

- Prokhorov, Bagirov Speak at Azerbaijan Award Ceremony
(V. I. Prokhorov, K. M. Bagirov; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 17 Sep 83)..... 22

Bagirov Receives Cuban Ambassador (Baku Domestic Service, 25 Oct 83).....	35
Chairman of Uzbek Trade Unions Council on Labor Discipline (N. Makhmudova; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 30 Sep 83).....	37
Fedorov Visits Azerbaijan (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 18 Sep 83).....	42
Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Meeting on Party Organizations (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 18 Sep 83).....	44
Worker Cites Examples of Soviet Approach to Work (N. Purtov; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 14 Sep 83).....	48
Grossu Addresses Party Veterans at Aktiv Meeting (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 6 Oct 83).....	50
Lithuanian Creative Intelligentsia Focus of Western Propaganda (S. Shimkus; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 17, Sep 83).....	59
Western Subversion of Lithuanian Writers Decried (Yonas Anichas; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 24 Aug 83).....	66
Statistics on Mixed-Nationalities Marriages Discussed (Genrietta Repinskaja; FREUNDSCHAFT, 18 Oct 83).....	71
Uzbek CP CC Buro Discusses Slow Cotton Harvest, Other Shortcomings (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 28 Sep 83).....	74
Uzbek CP CC Buro Discusses Economic, Other Problems (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 11 Oct 83).....	76

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

CHECHENO-INGUSH OBKOM CHIEF URGES ATTENTION TO LABOR PROBLEMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by A. Vlasov, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush Obkom of the CPSU: "The Rank of Worker Is a High One: Party Life -- Style and Methods of Leadership"]

[Text] We really admire the work of welder Sazhi Umalatova.

She scarcely turns on the burner and approaches the metal, and you immediately realize that the person in front of you is an expert with golden hands. Over a period of many years the harsh ray of an X-ray machine has failed to detect in the seams welded by her even the slightest crack or gap. Who helped this mountain girl to develop at the Krasnyy Molot Plant into a highly skilled worker, people's deputy, and active public figure?

Sazhi was assigned to the brigade of Communist Party member Vasilii Terent'yevich Kuz'min. In that collective there is an atmosphere of comradeship and firm discipline. Almost every member of the collective has mastered related occupations, and the contribution made by each of them is evaluated according to the coefficient of labor participation. For Umalatova, if one thinks carefully about it, this is not simply the happy combination of circumstances. It is the manifestation of a deeply underlying natural law that governs our life. At the plant, people of many nationalities work enthusiastically, creatively. More than half of them are employed in brigades with a single work order. The mentors include a large number of veterans and the people whom they have trained. For example, the same S. Umalatova has already trained 12 young workers. In any shop the newcomers are surrounded by interested attention. It is for good reason that the experience of the people at the Krasnyy Molot Plant was approved by the bureau of the party's obkom.

The training of the cadres in the working class was always in the field of vision of the blast party organization. Guided by the decisions of the party's 26th Congress, and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, we are increasing our efforts. At the present time, large structural and qualitative changes are occurring in the Chechen-Ingush national economy. The new problems also require a new approach. For example, there has arisen

an objective need for a sharp rise in the overall and occupational training of the personnel.

Not too long ago, at a number of enterprises in the Groznefteorgsintez Association units with special-purpose equipment were turned over for operation. We were confronted by the question: where can we get the specialists?

The question turned out to be no simple one. The fact of the matter is that many of those who were assigned to service the unit were unable, because of their low level of proficiency, to operate the complicated technology. Moreover, the people assigned to the job, it soon turned out, also included persons who were completely unfamiliar with the specifics of production. Had the enterprise administrators made a blunder? Maybe so. But something similar had also happened at the cement plant.

For a long time after activation, it had been inoperative, essentially speaking. The reason? Once again the shortage of specialists, the poor occupational training of the workers.

Similar situations developed in various places. The immediate interference, "fire-fighting" measures, of course, produced a temporary effect. But what was necessary was a long-term approach. Something that served as a kind of compass for us on our path to the goal was the instruction issued by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov concerning the need to expand and deepen the training of qualified workers from among all the nations and nationalities residing in the republics. "This is necessary for the development of the economy," Yuriy Vladimirov remarked. "It is also important politically. The multinational labor, and primarily workers', collectives are precisely that environment in which one can best indoctrinate people in their internationalistic spirit and reinforce the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of the USSR."

Where did we begin? Taking into consideration the new requirements, we considered the recommendations of the scientific conference on the development of the republic's productive forces. Sociologists helped to carry out a thorough study of the leading branches. Then the consolidated materials were discussed at a plenum of the party's oblast committee. The decisions of the plenum enabled the party organizations and the Soviet and economic agencies to unite the efforts in training cadres from the working class, and to introduce a systems approach, a comprehensiveness, and planned nature to this important job.

The persons working in the multinational collectives are the most active part of the working class in the autonomous republic. Their ideological tempering, their internationalistic convictions, and their organizational spirit largely determine the republic's economic and spiritual potential. Take, for example, the Gudermes Medical Instruments Plant. The persons working there in an atmosphere of friendship include Chechens, Russians, Ingush, Osetinians, Kumyks, Tatars, and representatives of other nationalities. The emphasis on deeds, rather than on high-sounding words, contribute to the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges. The output produced by the enterprises has won recognition within the country and abroad.

The number of such collectives is growing larger and larger. Naturally, we attempt to raise to their level all the detachments of the working class in the republic. And that makes the blunders and omissions all the more vexatious. Especially in the small-sized collectives. Each of them, it would seem, is not too important. But the share of precisely the small enterprises is more than half the total number of instances of absenteeism and, in general, the losses of work time and the failures to meet the contractual obligations. No less concern is caused by a number of instances of the formation of production collectives without taking into consideration the multinational composition of the republic. In such collectives, one continues to see manifestations of old customs and habits. And it is precisely these "cells" that we have most frequently overlooked. It is necessary to make corrections here too.

We are completely aware nowadays that the training of worker personnel was carried out for a long period of time without taking the proper consideration of the needs of the republic's national economy or the prospects for its development, and sometimes even in a completely uncontrollable manner. Many economic administrators, and party organizations as well, to use the figurative expression, just kept swimming along wherever the tide took them.

The situation is changing. There has been an increase in the growth rates for worker personnel of Chechen and Ingush nationality. Currently they constitute not more than half. Nevertheless the problem has not yet been completely resolved. Although we annually train more than 20,000 specialists, in machine-building, for example, the number of workers of the indigenous nationalities during the past five years increased by only one percent. Approximately the same situation prevails in petroleum refining, the power-engineering industry, and the electrical engineering industry. As a result, at a number of enterprises there are no completely efficient second shifts, and the new capacities are not being used completely. And yet the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, as everyone knows, has at its disposal considerable labor resources. The bulk of those resources is made up of young people with secondary education. What, then, is the matter?

A study of the question has forced us to think seriously about the status of the vocational-counseling work done with schoolchildren. After analyzing, in particular, the practice of the interschool educational combines, we came to the following conclusions: the areas of instructional specialization do not correspond to the needs of the base branches, and the contacts with the occupational-trade schools are only slight.

We are correcting the disproportions. We have created a laboratory for labor indoctrination and vocational counseling under the School of Pedagogics and Psychology, of Chechen-Ingush University. We are engaged in reorganizing the interschool combines, and have directed them toward satisfying the needs of a specific city or rayon. Today every industrial enterprise has schools that it sponsors.

There has arisen a vital need to "switch over" more actively to the overall matter of the schoolchildren's parents. It is no secret that certain daddies

and mommies are bringing up their children in the spirit of consumerism. The next thing you know, you have raised a loafer, a lover of the easy life. Much to our shame, we have families that are living on income that has nothing to do with labor. You can just imagine the situation: while he is in school, an adolescent is assigned lessons about the high prestige attached to working professions. Then he goes home and he sees the reverse situation: a person who receives a small salary as a warehouse manager, or a person who is not even working at all, is living high on the hog, with all his needs satisfied. In order to eradicate "lessons" such as this, the republic has taken decisive steps to stop the channels of nonlabor income.

The system of technical-vocational education deserves discussion in somewhat more detail. The absolutely primary question here, it would seem, is the reinforcement of the ties that the schools have with the base enterprises. Until recently those ties were obviously weak. Most of the schools were housed in facilities that had been poorly adapted to house them. There were not enough classrooms, shops, or laboratories. The instruction suffered from its pretentiousness and the fact that it was completely divorced from production. At the present time in Groznyy and a number of rural rayons we are building large-scale PTU [technical-vocational schools] that meet today's demands. We are taking other steps. And so we are already training almost half the qualified workers through the system of technical-vocational education. However, another difficulty has been detected. It turns out that only one-fourth of the graduates of those schools have been permanently assigned to production. Therefore we have increased our attention to the organizing of the mentor system.

Sociological research has confirmed that approximately 90 percent of the young men and women who have been given careful attention by sponsors adapt quickly in the labor collective, fulfill and overfulfill their individual output norms, are well disciplined, and serve as personal examples in their everyday life. But at a number of enterprises the young workers are deprived of any attention from the senior ones. This has forced the Communists to search for new ways to increase the activity rate of the mentor system. We are creating universities and lecture series for mentors. We are broadly involving party and labor veterans in this job.

The more substantial the "reserve" of education and qualification, the more effectively a person will use the technology and the more confidently he will participate in the administration of production. Proceeding from that hypothesis, we consider that an extremely important form of personnel training is the sending of young people to occupational-trade schools in the industrial centers of the country.

Concerned about the worthy supplementing of the labor collectives, the party organizations, of course, are taking into consideration the fact that the republic has a relative excess of labor resources, especially in rural areas. How does one guarantee the employment rate of the population? We are building shops and branches of Groznyy enterprises in the rural rayons. We have created new sovkhozes, subsidiary farms, animal farms, etc.

We are conducting work to send the local young people to the shock-labor projects in Siberia, the Far East, the Non-Chernozem Zone, and other parts of the country. This also has a beneficial effect upon the resolution of the questions of finding jobs for everyone. However, as a result of definite peculiarities, a rather large number of young people are not particularly eager to leave their "old hearths." Every year the republic has an increase in population as a result of the greater number of births than of deaths. Within the immediate future, if no steps are taken to develop production, the number of available labor resources will reach more than 100,000 persons. It would seem that USSR Gosplan, jointly with the central ministries and departments, should carry out a special study of this problem.

In the course of the discussion of the results of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the workers expressed a large number of recommendations and comments that pertain to the training of cadres from the working class. Those questions are also being broadly discussed at the party meetings to hear reports and hold elections. The opinions of the Communist Party members have been taken into consideration at the party's oblast committee. Their implementation will make it possible to take more active steps to train worker cadres of all nationalities.

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INTERNATIONAL

DEBATES WITHIN REAGAN ADMINISTRATION OVER NICARAGUAN POLICY DISCUSSED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial response by Aleksandr Baryshev, consultant-reviewer of the political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA: "Nicaragua: Threat of Invasion?", under the rubric "Readers Ask. We Respond"]

[Text] In information, commentaries and articles published in the Soviet press, including the pages of KRSNAYA ZVEZDA, there are reports of a dangerously explosive situation taking shape on the borders of Nicaragua. To what extent, in connection with this, is there a real threat of an American invasion into this country?--asks Lt Col M. Maltsev and Capt V. Maysak.

At the request of the editorial board, Aleksandr Baryshev, consultant-reviewer of the political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, responds to this question.

In actual fact, reports emanating from Central America give evidence of the fact that Washington continues to stir up military ventures against revolutionary Nicaragua, approaching the very limits of direct military confrontation. Many observers at the current time are arriving at such a conclusion, among that number, some in the United States itself. Here, for example, is what an observer for THE NEW YORK TIMES, J. Ochs has written: "If Congress does not stop Ronald Reagan--it is only Congress and the strength of public opinion which can stop him--he could thrust our nation into the most unnecessary, unconscionable, undesired and inextricable war in all history, not excluding the Vietnam war."

Then what, in the final analysis, will the White House do? Will it renounce its reckless and foolhardy course in Central America in general and with respect to Nicaragua in particular, or will it decide on direct armed intervention utilizing American troops?

The answer to this question, apparently, depends to a large degree on how the relationship of political strength in the Washington corridors of power between the frantic "superhawks" and the more cautious "moderates" takes

shape and to what degree the American public and the opposition in Congress will be able to influence Reagan's position and his group of advisors.

The essence of Reagan's position was put forward at a special joint session of both Houses of Congress on 27 April. It came down to the following: in Central America, supposedly, the national security of all the nations on the continent is placed on the map. If the United States cannot defend itself there, then it cannot count on taking the upper hand anywhere at all in another region. According to the words of Reagan, the disruptors of calm are Salvadoran guerrillas and Nicaragua, which is assisting them. The latter, according to his thinking is the destabilizing factor, which the Soviet Union utilizes together with Cuba to "threaten the security of Central America and the United States." And, if that is so, then a "crusading drive" is essential in the name of "security."

The reaction of congressmen to the hysterical calls for help of the master of the White House has indicated that his positions are not being accepted as unreservedly as he would like. While approving the support of Nicaraguan emigrants and accepting on faith the fabrications of Reagan regarding the supplying of Salvadoran guerrillas with arms from Nicaragua, congressmen, nevertheless made this support conditional on the stipulation that it will not be directed towards the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government.

After this, Reagan and his advisors decided to regroup the ranks of their command, to initiate a long siege of the Congress and at the same time to begin an intensive campaign to win over public opinion. At the very start, they pushed aside those from Central American affairs who took the side of a "dual approach," that is those who, fearful of a repetition of the Vietnam disgrace, did not discard from consideration the prospect of political normalization. They did not discard this from consideration but [still] believed that the dictatorial regimes and the counterrevolutionaries in Central America should be armed to the teeth.

Even such token "opponents" became, apparently, a hindrance to Reagan. Removed from his duties was the theoretician and practitioner of the "dual approach" T. Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Interamerican Affairs, and the Ambassador to El Salvador Hinton and a series of other functionaries. The role of first violins in deciding Central American questions came to be played by the American "Iron Lady" J. Kirkpatrick, and the commander of the Southern Military Region of the United States General P. Gorman, known for his adventurism and, especially, the National Security Advisor to the President W. Clark.

It follows that we should pause in somewhat more detail, if you will, on this last figure. For in him is personified the most real threat of an American invasion of Nicaragua. Namely, Clark could push Reagan to a military decision. Namely, Clark was the initiator of the dismissal of Enders. At the same time, the National Security Advisor to the President decisively comes out against any negotiations with representatives of the left forces in Central America. Speaking about the tandem "Reagan-Clark," the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES noted: "Both of them adhere to the basic conviction that successes in foreign policy are preceded by firmness and military decisiveness."

When discussions concerning Central American problems are conducted within the higher echelons of U. S. government not for public opinion but on the issues, then, as I've already noted, audible and more restrained voices can be heard. However, it is not they who determine the climate in Washington. As the same newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES indicated "in the course of today's debates concerning Central America, a group of individuals has emerged that has come out in favor of American invasion of Nicaragua with the participation of tens of thousands of American soldiers, if this is essential for the overthrow of the Sandinista government." Setting forth the direction of the thinking of these individuals, the paper wrote: "American ships and planes would be capable of controlling all the large sea lanes and air corridors. Our armed forces would avoid gradual escalation of armed actions and would attempt to quickly achieve victory.... A large-scale American invasion of Nicaragua from the air, from the sea and from bases in Nicaragua opens up tempting prospects for a quick military success."

One gets the impression that this "group of individuals" dreaming of such a development of events, with the support of Reagan himself, is continually getting the upper hand. This is evidenced by the most recent measures--the purely military and intelligence gathering [activities]. The currently unfolding air, naval and land operations of units of the army, naval fleet and marines of the United States, under the guise of "Big Pine 2" maneuvers have a very unusual nature. This, undoubtedly, is a step towards direct military intervention into Central American events and specifically into Nicaragua. A distinguished observer, George Kraft, has written in connection with this: "It is absurd to consider the military presence being built up by our country around Central America as--ordinary maneuvers. Participating in these maneuvers...is approximately one-fourth of the active fleet. These joint forces contain more firepower than those which were used in the large battles on the Pacific Ocean."

Additionally, a series of other circumstances attract one's attention. It was not the Pentagon, but rather the White House which came out with the initiative to conduct these maneuvers. Even the date for concluding the maneuvers was not established. Earlier, such training exercises continued for no longer than six weeks. "Big Pine 2" will continue for a minimum of six months. Detached units will remain in this region beyond this time for an undetermined period.

It is also absolutely clear that the naval fleet of the United States, in the course of maneuvers, is developing ways to blockade Nicaragua. In the course of such operations, provocations against Nicaraguan vessels have already taken place.

Clearly tied to the preparation for attack are military-engineering projects being conducted by the Americans in Honduras. Takeoff and landing zones at old airports are being expanded, new bases intended to equip naval forces are being constructed in the southern coastal regions of the country and in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific Ocean. Near the capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, a radar installation to facilitate monitoring of flights of military aircraft is being erected. Heavy armaments are being imported into Honduras in greater quantities.

The dangerous military games are accompanied by significantly stepped-up, secret operations of armed anti-Sandinista units, receiving weapons and material-technical support from the United States and being sent into Nicaragua. It is characteristic that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are themselves already beginning to openly talk about the necessity of direct American intervention. "In the end, the United States will have to participate in military actions," said their leader Chamorro, "because sooner or later they will have to opt for direct involvement." Chamorro predicted that such involvement, possibly, could take place before the end of this year.

The serious complications with which the situation is fraught is also the fact that American forces are, at this time, deploying the border regions of Honduras. Thus American servicemen could open fire "in the event of an attack" on them. And, one sees, such an attack could easily be provoked. Detailed plans have already been worked out according to which Somozans' dressed in Sandinista uniforms, should attack either Honduran or American soldiers in order to provide an excuse for a war.

The threat of an attack on Nicaragua on the part of Honduras also increases in connection with the fact that Washington increasingly leans on the "strong man"---Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Honduras, General G. Alvarez. According to the testimony of the former leader of the counterintelligence service of the Honduran army, Col L. Torrez, "he [Alvarez] is the most zealous supporter of turning over Honduras into the hands of the United States in order to transform the country into an armed base, in which armed military adventures would be prepared and from which they would be launched."

Speaking of the degree of American involvement in the Central American conflict, including also the Nicaraguan-Honduran conflict, the Democratic party specialist in conducting public opinion polls, P. Hart stated recently: "The more deeply we become involved in it, the greater will become the alarm of the American people. Eventually, the moment will come when we will be involved in it up to the hilt." It is in this way that, at the current time, the majority of sensible Americans view the situation.

But what the Nicaraguans themselves think, and how they evaluate the situation in connection with the dangerous unfolding of events, can be discovered, for example, from the words of the coordinator of the Ruling Council of the government of National Reconciliation of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, "We are preparing to repulse aggressions of any kind from the United States in Central America in order to inflict defeat on the aggressor," he stated. "We are already at this time rebuffing attempts at invasion on our borders and are inflicting defeat on the aggressor--but this is only the first stage. Subsequently, there will be new waves of invasion, including, possibly, in the end by the American army. We are currently preparing for all of this. This war could continue much longer than did the war in Vietnam. At the same time, inasmuch as we have already found ourselves in such a position, we are now filled with the same decisiveness to counter the invasion and aggression as were formerly the Vietnamese.

INTERNATIONAL

BAGIROV MEETS WITH SOVIET, FOREIGN PHYSIOLOGISTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Oct 83 p 1

[AzerINFORM [Azerbaijan News Agency] item: "Reception at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] On 29 September First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [AzCP] K. M. Bagirov received a group of Soviet and foreign participants in the 14th Congress of the All-Union Physiological Society imeni I. P. Pavlov which was taking place in Baku.

After warmly greeting his guests, Comrade Bagirov remarked on the considerable achievements of Soviet physiological science, the multifaceted nature of the fundamental research and use of their results in medicine and agriculture, the resolution of the USSR Food Program, space research, and other applied areas. He emphasized the importance of resolving the very important tasks that have been given to science by the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the statement made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, as well as the need for the accelerated introduction of scientific developments into the national economy, particularly into the branches that are linked with the increase in the effectiveness of production and with the prolongation of human life. It is gratifying that science is taking increasingly active steps to draw closer to practical life, and there has been an increase in the return on the research. Design bureaus and other production subdivisions of scientific institutions are carrying out an increasingly large number of projects that are of great importance to the national economy.

Another gratifying situation is the successful development during recent years of the young physiological science of Azerbaijan. But that gives our republic's scientists an even greater responsibility, especially for the rate of results of their research, and for their introduction into production. And so the congress, which gathered together in Baku a brilliant galaxy of world-renowned scientists, must become for Azerbaijani physiological science a new impetus, an effective incentive for further advancement, for the deepening and expansion of the scientific developments.

Comrade Bagirov mentioned the tremendous successes of the Azerbaijan nation in economics, science, and culture, which were achieved during the years of the Soviet authority. He dwelt particularly on the activities of the

republic's party organization in mobilizing the workers for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and the tasks assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress. Recalling the history of the development of scientific research in Soviet Azerbaijan, he mentioned the invaluable contribution made by Russian scientists to the development of the republic's science, and to the training of young scientific cadres and specialists for the new trends in Azerbaijan's economy.

In conclusion K. M. Bagirov expressed the assurance that the ties that the republic's physiologists have with the leading scientists in the country will continue to strengthen and to expand, and that new heights would be reached by the scientific integration of the countries in the socialist community. He then wished his guests good health and great success in their work.

Speaking in the name of the congress participants, Academician-Secretary of the Physiology Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician P. G. Kostyuk expressed his appreciation to the AzCP Central Committee and to the republic government for their assistance in organizing carrying out the scientific forum, which was held at a high scientific level and was extremely beneficial. Physiological science, he said, is developing harmoniously. Scientists are successfully carrying out fundamental research with the use of the latest achievements of chemistry, physics, and the other sciences, and are effectively resolving the applied problems.

In discussing the work of the congress, the scientist noted that the meeting of the physiologists in Baku is supposed to play an important role in the successive development of Soviet, and particularly Azerbaijani, science. Many specific questions have currently been resolved concerning the future cooperation between the Baku physiologists and their colleagues in Moscow, Leningrad, and the Ukraine, and concerning the reinforcement of the material-technical base of the scientific institutions of Azerbaijan. Problems of underwater physiology, and a number of others that are of vital importance for the republic's economy and science, have been discussed.

Expressing the opinion of our foreign guests, the director of the Institute of Physiological Regulations, Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic Academy of Sciences, member of the presidium of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences Cibor Dostalek thanked the kind hosts for their cordiality, congratulated the Azerbaijani nation on the successes that they had achieved, and wished the republic new successes in economics, science, and culture.

The participants in the discussion included Secretary of the AzCP Central Committee, G. A. Gasanov; Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, F. G. Akhmedov; the head of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the AzCP Central Committee, R. D. Mamedov; President of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, G. B. Abdullayev; Vice President of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, V. R. Volobuyev; Academician-Secretary of the Biological Sciences Branch, Academician of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, D. A. Aliyev; and Director of the Institute of Physiology, academician of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, G. G. Gasanov.

INTERNATIONAL

CHAZOV INTERVIEWED ON PHYSICIANS' MOVEMENT AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

MOSCOW APN DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Nov 83 pp 1-3

[A. Zhukov interview with Academician Ye. I Chazov: "An Inspiring Impetus"]

[Text] On 26 October president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Y. V. Andropov sent the co-chairmen of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" his reply to the message of the Third International Congress of this movement. Our correspondent met with the chairman of the committee "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" attached to the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Academician E. I. Chazov.

Q. Could you as a co-chairman of the worldwide movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" describe that message at greater length? What has caused its appearance?

A. The Third International Congress "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," convened in June 1983 in the Netherlands, sent a message to the leaders of two great powers--Y. V. Andropov and Ronald Reagan--emphasizing that the nuclear arms race could lead to the gravest consequences for all mankind and containing an urgent appeal for the freezing of nuclear arsenals, for negotiations and for the limitation of the nuclear arms race. On behalf of the congress the message was handed over to First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet V. V. Kuznetsov, and, as you know, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov's reply immediately followed.

For our movement this is a very important moment. The congress passed a decision that delegations of medical scientists will visit both Moscow and Washington. And whereas Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov replied to the message from the physicians' congress thoroughly and to the point, once again stressing the fundamental and immediate character of Soviet peace initiatives, the White House has kept silent. Moreover, Washington still has not even found time or a possibility to receive representatives of the doctors coming out for the noblest cause of saving the life of man.

Q. Whom does the physicians' movement for peace unite and what is its history?

A. Soviet doctors and medical scientists have always acted as part of the movement for peace which was born in our country immediately after the war. But as an independent professional movement it took shape only 3 years ago. Our movement--Soviet and international--began in a very unusual way: with a meeting of Soviet and American doctors in December 1980 in Geneva. We were six: three Soviet academicians--M. I. Kuzin, L. A. Ilyin and I--and three Americans--Professor B. Lown and Drs E. Chivian and J. Muller.

We had a long debate on various issues. Our American colleagues raised some questions, we others. But in the end we decided on the character of this movement and on the need to unite doctors regardless of their political views or religious affiliation, so that it would act as a single whole in the fight against the nuclear arms race.

In 1981 the First Congress "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" took place. At that time our movement in the USSR had already been launched. It began as a committee under the presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, which originally included the leading medical researchers of our country. Today the committee's membership exceeds 20,000. Moreover, the hundreds of thousands of Soviet doctors fully endorse its ideas.

What are the distinctive features of this movement? First of all, it is professional. Doctors as individuals called upon to stand on guard for people's lives and to protect their health cannot look on indifferently when as a result of the nuclear arms race and the buildup of nuclear arsenals conditions are being created in the world that are bringing mankind closer and closer to the abyss of a nuclear disaster.

It is precisely the doctor who is aware more than anyone else of the real threat to people's health and life posed by nuclear weapons. Therefore the physicians' movement, currently uniting the doctors of 45 countries--people adhering to different political and religious beliefs and belonging to different nationalities--acts in two directions. On the one hand, based on accurate scientific information, we the doctors study the medical consequences of nuclear war, and on the other--to inform the population of various countries of the results of our studies.

Q. What are the decisions of your last congress?

A. There are two particularly important decisions of the Third International Congress in the Netherlands. First, the appeal of the participants of the congress to the peoples of the world and all doctors of our planet to avert the danger of nuclear war and to do everything possible to terminate the nuclear arms race. A campaign to collect physicians' and medical workers' signatures will be held throughout the world, including our country.

Second, the congress has unanimously approved a proposal to amend Hippocrates's oath, which the doctors in all countries take, so that it contains the words: "I, a doctor of the 20th century, pledge to wage a struggle for peace, against the nuclear arms race, for the prevention of nuclear war."

The interview was conducted by A. Zhukov.

(KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, Nov 3. In full.)

CSO: 1812/32

NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON KOMSOMOL WORK FOR 1968-1983 REVIEWED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Review by V. Sulemov, professor, doctor of historical sciences, Lenin Komsomol Prize laureate, of book "Tovarishch Komsomol" [Comrade Komsomol], compiled by V. Okpysh, A. Svalov, V. Khorunzhiy, V. Shmitkov; number of pages and copies not given; Moscow, Molodaya Gvardiya. Review title: "Arsenal of Experience"]

[Text] In the Komsomol organizations of the country work reporting, and elections are underway. Komsomols are carrying on a frank, constructive dialogue, concerning successes and shortcomings, urgent matters, problems which cannot be put off, sore subjects.... The dialogue concerns counsel for the new Komsomol organizations. From this day on they face a hundred tasks. And all of them are important. How can one choose the right "strategy"? How does one move forward in this or another situation? Experienced leaders, communists will help to find this answer. And, of course, so will books which reveal the experience of Lenin's Komsomol. We publish a review of one of these books.

It is difficult to imagine a Komsomol leader, an activist, who does not have a unique "bank" of information—as a daily help in his work. These are diaries, files of books which have been read, a desk library of the works of V. I. Lenin, documents of the CPSU, the Lenin Komsomol, handbooks on the historical, theoretical and practical building of the Komsomol. And it is doubtful whether one can find today a Komsomol worker who would not be well served by the "Comrade Komsomol" collection.

The first two of these volumes saw the light of day back in 1969 and contained document materials, reflecting the development of the Komsomol over a 50 year period—from 1918 to 1968.

In this current year the publisher "Molodaya Gvardia" has pleased readers with a new edition of the book "Comrade Komsomol" (compiled by V. Okpysh, A. Svalov, V. Khorunzhiy, V. Shmitkov). It continues the chronological publication of sources, encompassing the period of time from 1968 to 1983.

In the documents of the congresses of the Union of Youth, the plenums, the Komsomol Central Committee bureaus and secretariats is before us the history of concrete beginnings, the initiative of the Komsomol with respect to the communist indoctrination of the rising generation. The documents show on what the youth of the country of Soviets thrived during the first steps of a society of developed socialism, how it prepared for the 24th-26th Congresses of the CPSU, the congresses of the Lenin Komsomol and how it responded to its decisions, how it faced the protentious events in the life of the government, what input it brought into the economic and cultural creation, how it struggled for peace on the planet, for the solidarity of the progressive youth of all continents.

As is known, mature socialism gave the rising generation the widest possible opportunities to obtain an education and a profession, and has fostered genuinely democratic conditions for the formation of the individual. Only one's personal zeal and conscientious work in achieving the goals set forth are essential.

However, in working with youth, it is also important to consider the fact that the generation which today is entering into an independent life, did not personally experience the acute class struggle and the difficulty of wars. Because of lengthy studies, many young people begin to work significantly later, and consequently, among some of them the time frame for civic formation is delayed. All this, with particular acuity, sets forth the task of strengthening the ideological and moral education of youth, its class and work tempering. For this reason, it was noted at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, that the role of the Lenin Komsomol as the aide of the party in the formation of political, civic and ideological values of youth has increased. Rich experience of such work under conditions of developed socialism has already been accumulated. Revelation [of this experience] makes up the main contents of the new collection "Comrade Komsomol."

The documents offered to the reader give a graphic presentation of the fact that the policies of the CPSU have always determined and continues to determine the tasks and the composition of the work of the Komsomol. The Komsomol draws confidence in the appropriateness and soundness of the social-economic transformations, revolutionary optimism from the decisions of the 24th-26th party congresses, and Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The documents of the second and third plenums of the Komsomol Central Committee, which are provided in the book, direct the Komsomols toward participation in the realization of the Food Program of the CPSU, and toward fulfillment of the directives of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

As many documents testify, it is precisely in the Komsomol that youth becomes the conscious successor of the political and organizational experience of communists, that it passes through the first school of civic maturity, and socialist democracy. It is here that political knowledge is strengthened in actions, becomes transformed into convictions, into a motive for activity and deeds.

The tasks of the Komsomol, made more difficult under conditions of developed socialism, and questions of expanding and enriching its functions are

highlighted in the collection. A broad panorama of the participation of the Komsomol in the realization of the plans outlined by the party and the Soviet government, and of social-economic development of the society is provided. Thus, a directive of the party was included in the resolution of the 19th congress of the Komsomol, concerning the fact that "the front lines of the battle for raising the effectiveness of production should be each sector, where there are Komsomol members," (p. 500). This emphasizes that it is not only the selfless labor of the foremost workers which is important, but also high discipline, enthusiasm and a productive output of energy at each place of work. And the materials in the book teach the knowledge of organizing a concrete, practical deed, how to develop the spontaneous activity and initiative of the young people.

In light of the directives of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, particular value is attached to documents contained in the collection which reveal the experience of propagandistic, ideological-moral work of the Komsomol, the creative attempts to organize political training of the young people, while taking into consideration the increasing level of their education and the inquiries of various categories of young people, the development of active forms of education; significant expansion in recent years of the work in the heroic-patriotic indoctrination of young men and women based on the glorious traditions of the older generations.

Also instructive is the account in the collection of the experience of the leading local Komsomol organizations in the further strengthening of the ties between political education and life so that each young person will more deeply understand the policies of the party, and know how to apply in practice the education received.

It is noteworthy that, during the past 10-15 years, the attention of the Komsomol has increased with respect to questions of ideological and moral upbringing of youth, a more intelligent use of their leisure time, the struggle with petty bourgeoisism, and the consumer mentality. Today, political naivete, parasitism, and nihilism of individual young people still thrive in an environment of egotistical, proprietary aspirations. The materials of the collection make it possible to determine more clearly and graphically the reasons for these negative phenomena, allow one to find the possible ways and means to eliminate them, and teaches the Komsomol cadres political maturity, vigilance and taking the offensive.

Part of the documents is devoted to questions of organizational-political strengthening of the Komsomol, increasing the fighting spirit of its local and primary organizations. Under conditions of developed socialism, the social base of the Union of Youth has been consolidated, the massiveness of its ranks has grown. Currently, the membership of Komsomol is more than 42 million young men and women. The structure of the Komsomol organizations has been improved, particularly the lower cells. Experience of working with industrial and agrarian-production societies has been accumulated. The democratism of interunion life has become deeper and more consistent. At the current time, it is especially important, as the party directs, to improve the organization of affairs, to develop in every Komsomol organization a

living, creative atmosphere, and to strive for greater relevance in Komsomol work. Experience shows that getting carried away with massive, for effect only measures, and a fussy gala are of little benefit in indoctrination work.

Many documents included in the book reveal the role of the Komsomol Central Committee as the leading agency and military staff of the Union of Youth, daily directing the efforts of hundreds of thousands of Komsomol organizations into a single channel, toward achievement of common goals. The Central Committee regularly hears reports of Komsomol agencies of all levels, summarizes and publicizes the best experiences of Komsomol work. The collection reveals the work experience of Komsomol organizations of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other republics, krais and oblast organizations.

Under current conditions, it is especially important to attract young people as early as possible to active social-political activity, and to management of the affairs of society. For it is precisely in practical social activity that knowledge and convictions come to the fore, young men and women can acquire skills and habits, and show themselves in action. The documents of the collection demonstrate the many facets of directions, forms and sources of resolving these tasks. The Komsomol, in all its activities, strives that, in the league, the young person will pass the school of self-education, will feel himself to be the master of his own fate, of his own deeds, and will sense both a participation in the affairs of the entire nation as well as his own individuality.

Faith in young people, as many years of the Komsomol's experience attest, an earlier familiarization with practical affairs and the management of society, actively indoctrinates them in responsibility, independence and civic maturity. In the past 15 years, the number of Komsomol members in the ranks of the deputies of local soviets has increased almost five-fold. The number of young people accepted into the party on the recommendation of the Komsomol has increased from 39.5 percent in 1967 to 73.1 percent in 1982. Three million, six hundred thousand young people up to 28 years of age have been selected for membership in trade union agencies, and more than three million into the national control agencies.

The social experience of older generations is of great significance in the education of youth, which fact was again stressed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans. In reading the collection "Comrade Komsomol," it is important to draw out for oneself the lessons of experience that are instructive for the present and future: for the documents sometimes reflect even that which has already exhausted itself, needs change and even did not withstand the test of time. The November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee require a thoughtful approach to the evaluation of accumulated experience, in order that it might serve as a new source of ideas, that it might be the means for improving Komsomol work, for raising its effectiveness and quality. Many documents of the collection will stand the Komsomol in good stead even today. This makes the book especially valuable in a practical way. It is important that all Komsomol cadres and activists familiarize themselves with it and find in it

what corresponds to the "profile" of their activities. It is also quite useful to look at one's sector from the viewpoint of the entire Komsomol and the laws governing its development, as well as from the vantage of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum (1983).

12505

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NATIONAL

NEW RUSSIAN DICTIONARY RIFE WITH COMPUTER ERRORS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by V. Deryagin, doctor of philological sciences, Moscow: "Can an Electronic Computer Be Taught to Write With Errors?: How People Rushed to Produce a Dictionary"]

[Text] The name of the book is very promising -- "Russkiy semanticheskiy slovar'" [Russian Semantic Dictionary] (Moscow, Nauka, 1982). The annotation states that the dictionary contains "1600 topic-concepts that encompass all spheres of life and that represent meaningfully the Russian lexicon, with the interrelation of words in the modern Russian literary language taken from a glossary with a volume of approximately 10,000 units." These "10,000 units" were subdivided among conceptual topic groups with the aid of an electronic computer. Stating it in simplified terms, the purpose of this reference work consists, according to its authors, in serving as an effective means for "studying and representing the 'anatomy' of Russian lexical semantics."

The book has a subtitle "An Experiment in the Automatic Construction of a Thesaurus: From Concept to Word." Until the present time we have considered that the only thesaurus, that is, a dictionary that strives to encompass the Russian lexicon to the maximum extent, is the dictionary of V. I. Dal'. Compiled without the aid of a computer as long ago as the middle of the last century, it contains approximately 200,000 words.

But let us, however, be lenient: this is, after all, an experiment. And if 1600 concepts were chosen for the experiment, then probably they are the basic concepts, and they are represented in some kind of system. Let us acquaint ourselves with their list. "Day" [den'] and "night" [noch'] in the dictionary, but "morning" [utro] and "evening" [vecher] are not. "Lake" [ozero] and "canal" [kanal] are there, but "river" [reka] is not. One continues to be unable to discern any system whatsoever. I select at random concepts from one sphere of life, from any area of human activity: "botany" [botanika] is there, but "zoology" [zoologiya] and "biology" [biologiya] are not; "round" [kruglyy] is there, but "square" [kvadratnyy] and "rectangular" [pryamougol'nyy] have been forgotten; "knife" [noz] is there, but "spoon" [lozhka] and "fork" [vilka] are not.

And as we proceed farther, we find more. As we read the list of concepts, we are convinced that there are by no means 1564 of them (they are numbered): two items each are included for the concepts "disease" [bolezn'], "inspiration" [vdokhnoveniye], "grape" [vinograd], "compensate" [vozmeshchat'], "childhood" [detstvo], "goodness" [dobrota], "inhabitant" [zhitel'], and several dozen others. Moreover, those items differ in volume. For example, the extensive item on "literature" [literatura] has simply been printed twice, in absolutely identical form, although with two consecutive numbers. The same thing occurred with the concept "atonement" [iskupleniye].

What an Encorrect dictionary! Yes, Yes, even that word is printed like that in the dictionary [nepravel'nyy, instead of nepravil'nyy]. Finding additional words such as izvEneniye, kamen'shchik, nechUStvitel'nyy, and pridaNNoye, the unsophisticated reader would probably begin to doubt the orthographic capabilities of modern technology.

There is no need to be a specialist in computer technology to realize that the computer will not write with errors if it is not taught to do so. So where, then, did the computer "learn" this?

As long ago as 1980 the Institute of Linguistics, USSR Academy of Sciences, published the book "Chastotnyy slovar' semanticheskikh mnozhitel'nykh russkogo yazyka" [Frequency Dictionary of the Semantic Factors in the Russian Language], by Yu. N. Karaulov. He is also the first person to be designated among the authors of the present publication that was produced by the same institute. And so, three years ago this list of topic-concepts was printed for the first time -- a list with the same kind of strange selectivity, with the same repetitions, and the same spelling errors. That already explains a few things.

Let us attempt to analyze the situation more fully. In addition to the words, the item for each concept also includes "semantic (that is, meaningful) factors". And that is where the crux of the matter lies. On the basis of those factors the computer selects for each concept the "essential" words from the 10,000-word glossary that is contained in its memory, and those factors have been applied by the authors of the dictionary to each word. In the opinion of the authors, all the machine needs to recognize the meaning is the semantic factors -- the words, or, more frequently, pieces of words. The word "jet" [reaktivnyy] appears in the item "snot" [sopli; confusion with soplo, "nozzle"] -- it was dragged out for everyone to see by the factor sopl-. As we can see, it's only one little letter, but what a difference!

The concept "cow" [korova] has been assigned 11 factors. They include krup-, rog-, and skot- [krupnyy rogayyy skot, "cattle"]. So far, there is nothing surprising about that: everyone knows that cows belong in the category of cattle. The term krupnyy rogayyy skot is also part of the definition of korova in the S. I. Ozhegov dictionary. It is precisely from that term that the authors have taken their "factors" from ordinary Russian words. But then they pressed the button and. . . would you believe . . . the factor krup- grouped around the concept "cow" such words as "city" [gorod] (large inhabited

point), "plant" [zavod] (large-scale production), "oak" [dub] (large tree), "melon" [dynya] (large fruit), "imperialism" (who knows why?) [imperializm], "turkey-hen" [indeyka], "turkey" [indyuk], "whale" [kit], "gooseberry" [kryzhovnik], "palm tree" [pal'ma], "lilac" [siren'], "battle" [srazheniye], and "navy" [flot]. You have to agree that that's a broad range.

Apparently that breadth appealed to the authors. Because in the concluding statement in the dictionary they promise to publish the second volume of it. In that volume everything will be reversed: not from concept to word, but from word to concept, but by means of the very same factors. That is, in the item pertaining to the word "poetry" [poeziya] one will see the concept "cosmetics" [kosmetika]. In the item on "artillery" [artilleriya], one will see "philology" [filologiya] and "surgery" [khirurgiya]. And as for the word "jet," do we really have to see "snout" again? Yes, it looks that way, because the computer is going to do its job strictly in accordance with the program.

Well, what about the spelling errors? Are we really to believe that the Institute of Linguistics will not discover them for the third time?

I'd like to make one thing absolutely clear -- we are by no means talking about placing in doubt the future prospects for using computers in language studies. Collectives of specialists in mathematical and applied linguistics are developing and using programs that are necessary for the services that provide bibliographical and information support, and automated control systems, and are also working in other areas that are important for science and the national economy. A considerable amount of experience has already been accumulated in the successful application of the capabilities of the computer in dictionary work, in carrying out the grammatical analysis of natural languages, and in deciphering ancient texts. In worldwide and Soviet science one can point to examples of promising results from the reliance on computers also in such traditional linguistic areas as stylistics and the comparative-historical study of related languages. In this regard one can only regret that computer technology is still moving too slowly in finding its road to the research practice of linguistics.

But excessive haste here, as we have been convinced, is also harmful. Having carried out the first experiments, one should not rush to put them into print. One should carefully think over and analyze the obtained results, because we are dealing with a refined and important means of human communication, which should absolutely never be equated with artificial languages, or the codes that are necessary in technology.

In addition, one should protect the good name of the academy's institute. A publication issued under its aegis indicates that today the computer is already doing a certain amount of "thinking" in linguistics, but, alas, it cannot do very much. And so, should one confirm that by publishing the book in a rather large printing run and putting it on sale?

REGIONAL

PROKHOROV, BAGIROV SPEAK AT AZERBAIJAN AWARD CEREMONY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1/ Sep 83 pp 1-3

[Speeches by V. I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, and K. M. Bagirov, member of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered 16 September 1983 in ceremonies in which Azerbaijan SSR was presented the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee: "Strengthening and Augmenting Success in Animal Husbandry"]

[Excerpts] On 16 September a meeting was held in the Club imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy of representatives of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and work collectives of the republic devoted to presentation to AzSSR of the Certificate of Honor (pochetnaya gramota) of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, which it was awarded for achievement of the highest results in the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Wintering of Livestock and for Increasing the Production and Purchases of Products of Animal Husbandry in the 1982-1983 Winter Season.

Comrades K. M. Bagirov, O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, A. V. Kovtunov, V. N. Konovalov, I. A. Mamedov, F. E. Musayev, G. N. Seidov, Z. M. Yusif-zade, B. S. Kevorkov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, D. M. Muslim-zade, K. N. Ragimov, L. Kh. Rasulova and G. Sh. Efendiyev, members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, V. I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, Yu. I. Mordvintsev, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee, D. M. Asanov, A. D. Lemberanskiy, A. N. Mitalibov and Sh. A. Rasizade, deputy chairmen of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, front rankers in agricultural and industrial production, and figures in the fields of science and culture made up the presidium of the meeting.

The meeting was opened by G. N. Seidov, chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers.

The honorary presidium of the meeting, consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, was elected amid fervent applause.

The floor was given to V. I. Prokhorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the AUCCTU.

Speech of Comrade V. I. Prokhorov

Dear comrades! The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Komsomol Central Committee have awarded the Certificate of Honor to Azerbaijan SSR for successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of the products of animal husbandry in the 1982-1983 winter season. I also experience tremendous satisfaction in having been assigned the task of welcoming you--the winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition and of awarding to the republic the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The awarding of the Certificate of Honor to Azerbaijan is a fitting recognition of the selfless work of the workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, managers and all the workers of the republic, of their devoted effort to increase production efficiency and to further strengthen the economic might of our great homeland.

This is the result of a great organizational effort by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and all party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, which have directed the creative initiative and activity of the workers toward successful performance of the tasks in the country's further economic development.

The achievements and merits of Soviet Azerbaijan have been recognized by high awards of the homeland--three Orders of Lenin and the Orders of the October Revolution and Friendship of Peoples. For 13 successive years the republic has been a victor in the All-Union Socialist Competition and has been awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. The activity of the republic's party organization was recognized favorably at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The notable success of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic has been fed from the roots of the revolutionary past. The workers and peasants of multinational Azerbaijan have traveled the difficult road of the struggle against tsarist tyranny and the capitalists, beys and khans toward the victory of Soviet power.

For all their inimitability and uniqueness, the historic destinies of the Azerbaijan people are also similar in many aspects to the historic destinies of the other peoples of the USSR, and in the main aspect united with them. This main aspect is the joint road of revolutionary struggle which has been and is now being led by the Communist Party. It is along that road that the masses of workers of all the nationalities of Russia who had been oppressed in the past have been transformed into authentic creators of history, have annihilated the system of exploitation, have overcome age-old backwardness, and have been the first in the world to build an advanced socialist society.

The success of Soviet Azerbaijan is the result of consistent performance of the interrelated set of socioeconomic and sociopolitical tasks in development which the workers and working class of the republic have been performing under the leadership of their vanguard--the party organization of Azerbaijan--one of the vigorous and militant detachments of the CPSU.

Along with the extremely rapid development of industry, the republic's agriculture has also been developing as it overcame difficulties. In an alliance with the working class the peasants of Azerbaijan, whose life and habits have undergone a social and spiritual change so as to make them unrecognizable, have achieved great success along the road of production based on cooperation. Azerbaijan's peasantry, once backward and burdened with heavy oppression, has now become a shock detachment of vigorous builders of communism in our country.

The Azerbaijan countryside has become a field for affirmation of new social relations and a new way of life. Today the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have people in 120 occupations and specialties which did not previously exist in the rural areas of Azerbaijan. Gross agricultural output has increased more than sevenfold over the prerevolutionary level. More than 70,000 tractors, grain harvesters, cotton pickers and other automatic machines are now operating in the fields of the republic, where previously the principal implement for cultivating the soil was the wooden khysh.

One might enumerate a great number of other features which furnish convincing evidence of the tremendous success of your republic in all fields of economic and cultural construction. But probably the most important and splendid are the people themselves, who are creating material and nonmaterial values, who are the builders of the new socialist relations and the pioneers of communism.

The party's farm policy has always been oriented toward building up a reliable source of food in order to satisfy to the fullest the growing needs of the Soviet people. The 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee outlined an extensive program for further development of the agroindustrial complex in the 11th Five-Year Plan and over the long range. The plenum adopted the USSR Food Program and outlined ways of implementing it. Particular attention is paid in the Food Program to increasing the production of the products of animal husbandry. According to calculations, three-fourths of the growth of the products of animal husbandry, of meat, milk and eggs, must be achieved by virtue of qualitative factors--higher weight gains and higher yields of milk and eggs.

The principal speech at the conference held this April in the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of agriculture was presented by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who pointed out the strategies and specific organizational measures for performing the tasks outlined by the 26th party congress and by the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

It can be said without exaggeration that a worthy contribution has indeed been made by the animal husbandrymen of Azerbaijan, who have fulfilled the

6-month plan for purchases of livestock and poultry at a level of 123 percent, the milk plan at 104 percent, and the egg plan at 120 percent. Substantially more of the principal products have been sold to the state than over the same period of last year.

We have every justification for saying that the comprehensive and all-inclusive program for intensification of livestock raising adopted more than a year ago by a plenum of the Central Committee of the republic's CP is beginning to bear fruit.

The republic's animal husbandrymen have someone to catch up with. The fame of production front rankers has spread far outside Azerbaijan.

Many of them are in this room. Allow me, dear comrades, to present you cordial greetings and to wish you on behalf of all the right flankers of socialist competition with high performance in their work good health and new labor achievements!

Abundant experience has been gained in the republic in the organizational, political-educational and ideological effort to mobilize rural workers to carry out the economic policy of the CPSU. The efficiency of agricultural production, product quality and labor productivity have risen considerably. Expenditures of labor and production cost have dropped substantially. The income of kolkhozes and sovkhozes was fivefold greater in the 10th Five-Year Plan than in the 8th.

One of the most important components of success in the development of agriculture has been the scientifically sound system of training, selection, assignment and indoctrination of agricultural managers and specialists.

The social program for rural reconstruction based on development of all branches of the republic's agroindustrial complex is being carried out on a large scale. The wages of sovkhoz workers and employees have risen 96 percent since 1970, remuneration of kolkhoz members has more than doubled, and the volume of consumer services rendered to rural inhabitants has increased almost fivefold. New housing with a total floor area of more than 5 million square meters and improved comforts and conveniences has been built. The farm sector of the republic's economy has been developing at a dynamic pace, surpassing the reference figures adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Plans and strenuous socialist obligations have been fulfilled for production and sale of all the principal products.

Twice in 1982 nature put your strength to the test. But the workers of the republic's agriculture, led by the party organization, opposed the bad weather with courage, determination, good organization, discipline, an awareness of social duty, and a high level of skill, and they overcame the elements--the entire harvest was preserved. Socialist obligations were overfulfilled for procurements of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, melons, potatoes, leaf tea and other products.

Comrades! The party teaches us that we should not stop at what has been achieved. Possibilities exist in the republic for a realistic increase in the production of the products of animal husbandry and for improvement of the supply of the most important foodstuffs to the public on that basis. But, as you yourself have repeatedly remarked, these opportunities are still not being sufficiently taken advantage of. The measures outlined to put order in the sector are not being entirely carried out. With respect to the productivity of animal husbandry the republic is still lagging behind the average union level. In the first half of the year many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not coped with plans for procurement of certain products of animal husbandry and have fallen short in delivering to the state more than 3,000 tons of meat (live weight), more than 8,000 tons of milk and almost 7 million eggs. We should note that a sizable shortfall of products is occurring in the republic during the period of pasture grazing.

Though they possess a large potential for increasing production and storage of coarse and especially succulent feed, year after year kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not been meeting the need for them of socially or privately owned livestock. We might enumerate a number of other shortcomings and possibilities which have not been taken advantage of. You have analyzed them in detail at the conference held in April in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and in the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet in June and have outlined measures to build a sound source of animal feed that would guarantee the envisaged 8-10-percent growth of the output of animal husbandry in 1983. We must assume that everything that was outlined will be performed successfully.

This is very important because the party's Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have called upon agricultural workers to continue the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Wintering of Livestock and for Increasing the Production and Purchases of Products of Animal Husbandry in the 1983-1984 Winter Season.

There is no doubt that Azerbaijan's agricultural workers, and above all the collectives in the livestock-raising complex, are joining in this competition with new vigor. Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, under the experienced leadership of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, are taking advantage of all the power of socialist competition and are directing the activity of work collectives and their efforts toward increasing in every way the output of products of animal husbandry, improving all the qualitative indicators, and unconditionally fulfilling the assigned targets; they will take all the measures in their power to make good preparations and successfully carry out the wintering of livestock and to increase the production and purchases of farm products; they will do everything possible so that Azerbaijan successfully fulfills the 11th Five-Year Plan and thereby gratifies its homeland with important new achievements.

Comrades! Our successes are the result of the inspired labor of the Soviet people, which has staged socialist competition on a broad scale for increasing the efficiency of social production and the quality of work.

The demand that work be done still more productively and efficiently and at a higher level of quality, with full awareness of everyone's responsibility for what has been ordered, is also dictated by the serious exacerbation of the international situation.

The United States and its allies in NATO, out of a desire to halt revolutionary social processes and to turn back detente has begun to replenish its arsenal of weapons at an unprecedented pace, including nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons. The administration in the White House is undertaking an attack on our social system which is unprecedented in its scale and is trying to poison the minds of the Soviet people and distort the goals of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The United States has encircled the planet with a network of military bases located on foreign territory and close to our borders. They are used for intervention in the internal affairs of independent states and to suppress national liberation movements.

The unrestrained anti-Soviet uproar over the South Korean airplane which invaded USSR airspace which was unleashed in the United States and certain other NATO countries is put in its true light against this background. This premeditated and large-scale political provocation was intended, according to Washington's conception, to contribute to still greater exacerbation of the international situation, to block negotiations on arms limitations and to create conditions in which the United States, as supposed in the White House, would manage to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to dictate its will to us.

Borrowing the words of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, this is a shortsighted policy doomed to fail. We will continue in the future to protect our borders, including our airspace. This is our sovereign right. This is our sacred duty.

The Soviet Union is striving for a radical improvement of the international situation and is acting with vigor to halt the arms race, to put detente back on track, and to strengthen the peace.

Comrades! Allow me to express my firm conviction that the workers of AzSSR, which has won five orders, will achieve outstanding new victories in performing the formidable tasks which have been set the Soviet people by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate one once again on your high and deserved award and to wish you further labor success to the benefit of our homeland and by commission of our party's Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee to present to Azerbaijan SSR the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, took the floor to address the meeting.

Speech of Comrade K. M. Bagirov

Dear comrades! Our republic has just been awarded the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. This high award has been presented to AzSSR together with other fraternal republics for achievement of the highest results in the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Wintering of Livestock and for Increasing the Production and Purchases of Products of Animal Husbandry in the 1982-1983 Winter Season. The All-Union Competition of Animal Husbandrymen has been announced four times, and it is gratifying that Azerbaijan has been among the victors all four times. This glorious tradition has been augmented during this winter season by the selfless labor of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers and farm managers and specialists, by the purposive work of party and Soviet authorities, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the republic's agricultural ministries and departments.

The workers of kolkhozes and sovkhos, having withstood the cruel temper of last winter's bad weather, displaying a high level of organization, discipline and a creative search, performed the tasks they faced with honor. They overfulfilled plans and socialist obligations for production and purchases of all products of animal husbandry in the 1982-1983 winter season. Socialist obligations for meat procurements were fulfilled at a level of 111 percent, milk procurements at 104 percent, and eggs at 118 percent. Along with an increase in productivity, the number of livestock and poultry also increased.

The achievements of Azerbaijan's farm labor force have received high praise from the party and government. And all the workers of Azerbaijan perceive the award of the Certificate of Honor as new evidence of the everyday concern of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government concerning our republic and the intensive development of all branches of its agriculture.

We are deeply grateful to Vasilii Il'ich Prokhorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, for the warm words and good wishes addressed to the animal husbandrymen and all the workers of the republic and Azerbaijan's party organization, for his businesslike advice and for his practical recommendations. Allow me on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet and the AzSSR Council of Ministers to warmly congratulate our glorious animal husbandrymen and the entire farm labor force on its new victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition and to wish them with all my heart still greater success in their work, robust health, prosperity and happiness for every family and every home.

The honorific awards of the victors of the all-union and republic socialist competition have crowned the highly productive labor, initiative and skill of progressive collectives. A sincere thanks to you, dear comrades!

There are quite a few components in the victory we have today. But the main one has been, is and will in the future be the fervent devotion of workers of field and farm to their glorious traditions, to the traditions of the entire people of Azerbaijan, which have been forged in the seventies and eighties. For 13 years in succession Soviet Azerbaijan has been in the front ranks of

the All-Union Socialist Competition and has been awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. Our animal husbandrymen have added to this fine tradition. Their strenuous work and their victory have been organically inscribed in the new achievements of the Azerbaijan farm labor force in the central year of the 5-year period.

In carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP and the May and November (1982) and July (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the instructions and recommendations contained in the policy statements of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, fieldworkers have honorably fulfilled the first commandment of the farmer—they have exceeded plans and socialist obligations in 1983 for sale of grain to the state. The labor watch of the graingrowers is continuing. Grain is being delivered to the bins of the homeland over and above the obligations assumed.

In short, comrades, all the detachments of farmworkers in the republic are making a worthy contribution to carrying out the country's Food Program. And today I would like to express sincere gratitude and appreciation to the entire Azerbaijan farm labor force for their inspired labor, to wish them new success and new achievements on behalf of a further flowering of Soviet Azerbaijan and the good and happiness of our great homeland.

Comrades! The 26th party congress has advanced a fighting slogan: "Animal husbandry is a crucial front!" The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the country's Food Program have translated it into the language of practical deeds and specific solutions. The plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee held in March of last year elaborated a comprehensive program for intensification of animal husbandry and animal feed production over the period 1982-1985 and up to the year 1990. The decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee have become a long-range program for actions by party, Soviet and economic authorities and the entire farm labor force. Today I would like to briefly analyze progress in their accomplishment.

Animal husbandry accounts for 28 percent of the republic's entire gross agricultural output. This is quite a bit, comrades. That makes it all the more gratifying that such a vitally important branch of agriculture is developing at an accelerated pace. Our victory today has a reliable foundation. Azerbaijan fulfilled and overfulfilled plans and socialist obligations for production and sale to the state of all the products of animal husbandry and achieved a steady growth of the productivity of livestock farms in all the years of the 9th, 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans. This was also the basis of the achievements of our animal husbandrymen this year. As of 1 September 87,800 tons of livestock and poultry had been procured, 272,000 tons of milk, 248.7 million eggs, and 4,830 tons of wool. By comparison with the corresponding period of last year the volume of procurements of livestock and poultry has increased 8 percent, that of milk 3 percent, and that of eggs 6 percent. The plan for egg procurements in the first three quarters was fulfilled 1.5 months ahead of schedule, on 16 August, that for milk on 15 September, and for meat it will be fulfilled by 20 September. There has been a

notable growth in the number and productivity of livestock and poultry, and product quality in animal husbandry has improved. Now more than 93 percent of cattle are sold at high and average fatness, and about 98 percent of the milk meets the first and second grades.

Many kolkhozes, sovkhoses, interfarm enterprises and entire rayons have strengthened the feed resources for livestock raising, have completely preserved their population of livestock and poultry, have improved their productivity, and on that basis have achieved substantial improvements in production of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products and have attained the level of indicators of the country's advanced regions.

The work done by animal husbandrymen in Shekinskiy Rayon deserves the best that can be said. By comparison with the previous winter season they increased sales to the state by 11 percent for meat, 4 percent for milk and 18 percent for eggs, they increased milk production per dairy cow by 113 kg, and they brought the average delivery weight of cattle up to 454 kg.

Behind every success and every gross figure there stands a man, a worker, inspired by service to the common cause. Among the best of the best who have made a weighty contribution to the republic's victory are milkmaids and shepherds, stockmen and those who bring in animal feed, specialists and machine operators, and thousands of production front rankers.

Comrades! The measures of the plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee held in March 1982 called for bringing the volume of meat production up to 300,000 tons in 1985, milk production up to 1 million tons, eggs up to 1,000,100,000, average milk production per dairy cow and buffalo cow on kolkhozes and sovkhoses to 2,050 kg, and the average delivery weight of cattle to 360 kg. We need to perform this task in just 2.5 years. But, however complicated it may be, we will unfailingly perform it.

We will because now the branch possesses a large-scale physical and technical potential. We will because good specialists and people capable of achieving high milk production and high weight gain have grown up in our republic. We will because the abundant experience of the seventies and eighties has become a reliable foundation in achievement of high final results.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, which have given high recognition of the strenuous work of workers in agriculture and the other branches of the agroindustrial complex, have called upon them to continue the All-Union Socialist Competition in the 1983-1984 winter season. It is in those months that the foundation is laid for further successful development of the sector, while oversights that occur in the winter season become the principal cause of failures. It is during the months in the stable that most of the milk and meat are produced and almost all of the calves and a sizable portion of the lambs and pigs are born. The totals for the present year and the results of the next year, and that means of the 5-year period as a whole, depend to a considerable degree on how stockmen have prepared for work under wintertime conditions, how herds have been brought from pastures to stables, and how

interaction has been organized among all the links on an up-to-date livestock farm.

Critically evaluating the experience of the last winter season, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sees not only achievements, but also shortfalls, oversights and shortcomings. We cannot be content that the growth of the volume of output and purchases of the products of animal husbandry is still low in many rayons. Quite a few rayons and farms are not fulfilling plans for procurements of meat, milk and other products, and some have even dropped in the number and productivity of livestock and poultry since last year. According to the results of the first half of the year the plan for procurements of livestock and poultry was not fulfilled by 221 farms, the plan for milk by 357, and the egg plan by 143. As of 1 September of this year 3 rayons had fallen short of last year in the volume of meat procurements, 4 in the volume of milk procurements, 12 in the volume of egg procurements, and 19 rayons in the volume of wool procurements. The republic as a whole, Comrade Prokhorov rightly said, is lagging behind the averages for the union in the productivity of animal husbandry.

The main reason for this is that certain managers, I will be frank, have not yet realized all the importance of the course advanced by the party of intensifying livestock raising in every way, are continuing to cling to the outdated methods of extensive management of the sector, and are paying little concern to increasing the productivity of livestock.

The managers of lagging rayons must draw the appropriate conclusions and correct the situation by the end of the year. Decisive measures need to be taken to increase the number of breeding females in every livestock operation, every farm, and in every rayon as a whole. And, of course, the productivity of the herd needs to be increased.

The new planning and management entities--oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses--need to be concerned about substantial improvement of the feeding of animals, operation of the green conveyor needs to be tuned up in all livestock operations, feed processing rooms, buildings and mills should be used at full capacity. Things should be set up so that there is not a single lagging farm, so that every kolkhoz and sovkhos and every rayon as a whole achieves an appreciable increase in the growth of output.

We confront large tasks in connection with preparation for the coming wintering of livestock. By 1 October all livestock houses, feed processing buildings and feed processing equipment need to be repaired. Ministries and departments must allocate in the shortest possible time the necessary quantities of building materials for the wintering of livestock.

This is an important task, but the most important thing is that the socialized herd needs to be furnished nutritious feed. This year practically all rayons had good opportunities for building up the necessary stock of coarse and succulent feeds. There have been increases in the area planted to perennial grasses, corn planted for grain and silage, and other crops.

As of 12 September the plan for procurement of coarse feeds was fulfilled in the republic as a whole at a level of 108 percent, including 108 percent for hay, 110 percent for haylage, 107 percent for straw, and 89 percent for the production of grass meal. The volume of feed which has been stored, except for haylage, exceeds last year's level considerably.

At the same time in many rayons a fundamental change of direction has not yet been achieved in feed production, the rates of harvesting and storing feed are low, and the technology for storing haylage and silage is not being adhered to. In a number of rayons the yield of feed crops is low.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has broken down by rayons the assignment for the volume of feed grain to be fed. Party, Soviet and agricultural authorities in the rayons must see that these assignments are unconditionally fulfilled.

Particular attention is now being turned to organizing every farm's unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for laying by hay, haylage, silage and other types of feeds, for using every potential for additional accumulation and optimum use of feed resources. Every step should be taken so that this year at least 25 quintals of fodder units are laid by for every conventional head of livestock. This is our most immediate task, one which has been defined by the measures of the plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and we must perform it.

The attention of party committees, ministries and departments, rayon agroindustrial associations, and all links in the agroindustrial complex must be centered on the growth of activity and creative initiative of workers in fields and livestock operations and agriculture's partners in the agroindustrial complex, on increasing labor productivity, on adhering to the regime of economy and thrift, on seeking out and utilizing all potential for growth in the volume of output of animal husbandry and for improvement of its quality.

These matters must be discussed from every angle at the party conferences and party meetings being held for reports and elections. The high organizational and political level of the report and election campaign is expected to contribute to achievement of better figures in accelerated development of all branches of the republic's animal husbandry.

We have spoken in detail about the tasks of cottongrowers at the conference of the party-economic aktiv of cotton-growing rayons on 3 September. That is why today I would like to narrow once again the attention of ministries and departments and party, Soviet and agricultural authorities on the questions raised at that time and to emphasize that success can be assured only assuming a maximum level of organization and discipline and if all human and technical capabilities are mobilized to bring in the harvest.

A few days ago the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee held a conference of the party-economic aktiv of the grape-growing rayons at which the tasks in the period immediately ahead were defined. The principal one is to harvest everything that has been raised by the hard labor of the masters of the green

vine in better time and without losses and at the same time to lay a sound foundation for the yields in the next year.

The republic's vegetable and melon growers have quite a few urgent matters. Although the peak of the harvest has passed for them, quite a bit has not yet been harvested on the vegetable and melon plantations, and there is a large amount of vegetables in the private farming plots of individuals. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and Azerittifak should step up considerably the procurement of vegetables and melon crops and step up the pace of their delivery to the republic's market. The target assigned for production and procurement of vegetables must be unconditionally fulfilled in the stated assortment.

The large-scale harvesting of fruit has begun. But its pace is lagging behind last year's level. In the principal fruit-growing rayons--Kubinskiy, Kusarskiy and elsewhere--attention to the quality of the fruit procured has become slack. Serious oversights have occurred in the technology of picking, grading, packing and shipping. This question has been a subject of discussion in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The key officials of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and rayon authorities must draw the proper conclusion from the criticism and take the measures indispensable to timely harvesting of the crop.

An abrupt upward surge of potatogrowing has occurred in recent years, and production and the volume of procurement of this valuable food crop have increased. As of today more than 30,000 tons of potatoes have been procured. Many rayons have started digging late potatoes. The pace should be stepped up, losses should be prevented, and the entire crop grown should be completely harvested. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee expresses its confidence that potatogrowers will this year deliver to the state at least 70,000 tons of potatoes, which is twice what was targeted in the plan.

Teagrowers have brought satisfaction with their achievements. They are now preparing for the last stage of the picking of green tea leaves. At the same time the thoughts of the teagrowers have turned to tomorrow. They need to make thorough preparations for establishing new tea plantations, for planting them in the volume envisaged by the decree of the republic's Central Committee and its Council of Ministers concerning the future development of teagrowing.

Tobaccogrowers face crucial tasks. They need to step up the pace of picking and procurement of the leaf.

Those are in general outlines the tasks which the Azerbaijan labor force is now working to perform. If their labor is to bring a high yield and better final results party committees must set in motion the entire very abundant arsenal of party-organizational and political-indoctrinational work as called for by the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles set forth in the address by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Constantly pursuing the political approach to the problems of further intensification of agricultural production and realization of the Food Program, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee maintains at the center of its attention problems of the present and future in implementing the economic strategy and farm policy of the party, the development of creative initiative and activity of the masses, and it supports in every way valuable initiatives and socialist enterprise and cost accounting (khozaschet).

Socialist competition for fulfilling ahead of schedule the strenuous plans and obligations of the third year—an important milestone in the 11th Five-Year Plan—is heating up more and more every day. As you know, Azerbaijan's industrial workers fulfilled the 8-month plan for the volume of sales and production of many of the most important products ahead of schedule, on 25 August. The target for product sales was exceeded by a total of about 173 million rubles. Many collectors of construction workers, transportation and communications workers and workers in other sectors of the economy have achieved important success.

In the labor victory of the animal husbandrymen, in the glorious achievements of workers in all branches of agriculture, and in the notable advances of the heroic working class of the republic is embodied our loyalty to the fine traditions and our desire to transform all the outlines of the party into living reality.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee expresses its firm confidence that party members and all the republic's workers, rallying closely around the party of Lenin and its Central Committee, headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, will apply all their strength, energy, experience and knowledge to successfully carry out the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and will gratify the homeland with high indicators in production and sale of the products of cropping and animal husbandry and will fulfill ahead of schedule all the plans of the third year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.
(Prolonged excited applause)

7045

CSO: 1830/48

REGIONAL

BAGIROV RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

GF260730 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received Rene Anillo Capote, Cuba's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, on 25 October.

After warmly greeting the guest Comrade Bagirov said that he was happy that the ambassador found an opportunity to visit Azerbaijan and learn about the life of its people. Socialist Cuba is a country of courage and heroism for all Soviet peoples, including the toilers and workers of Azerbaijan SSR. As for Comrade Fidel Castro, he is an invincible fighter for the realization of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism—in fact a symbolic person who is extremely faithful to the work of the revolution.

Kyamran Bagirov said: You have arrived in our republic on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. You have arrived at a time when each and every Soviet individual, each and every toiler in the economic field, is endeavoring to mark this great and magnificent occasion with new achievements and to contribute toward the success of our homeland's economic and [word indistinct] fields and toward the consolidation of its defense.

After explaining the achievements of the people of Azerbaijan under Soviet sovereignty and the general structure of the republic's industrial and agricultural domains, Bagirov said the following:

These achievements have been possible through the help of the peoples of the Soviet Union, particularly through the help of the great Russian people. Currently, under the guidance of the party organization, the toilers of Azerbaijan are successfully waging a struggle for the fulfillment of the obligations put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November 1982 and the June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people wholeheartedly support Comrade Yuriy Andropov's address and strengthen their unity around the Communist Party at the present time—a time when the international situation is becoming more complex. The people of Cuba too are raising their voice with the same [word indistinct]. They are also aborting all U.S. attempts to interfere in Cuba's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, Azerbaijan SSR is fulfilling its international obligation, in that it is preparing qualified cadres for Cuba's economic requirements. Currently about 500 Cuban students and [word indistinct] are studying in Azerbaijan's universities.

Concluding, Comrade Bagirov wished new success to the Cuban people in the realization of their economic and social obligations.

After congratulating the people of Azerbaijan over their great achievements in the economic and social fields, Comrade Capote said: I regarded it my duty to become familiar with the republic's toilers who are successfully furthering the international traditions of Azerbaijan SSR and the 26th Baku Commissariat and who are the worthy representatives of the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

After pointing to (?Socialist) Cuba's economic situation and its perspective to develop and particularly to the realization of the major energy program, Capote stressed that Soviet experts have been playing an important part in the realization of this program. He also stressed the noble work carried out by the scholars of Azerbaijan who are preparing [word indistinct] and construction workers (insaatcilar) for Cuba.

Comrade Capote said: Had it not been for the cooperation with the Soviet Union, the achievements of the people of Cuba, the great achievements they have had in social life, would not have been possible.

Rene Anillo Capote thanked the Soviet people for their international support.

Present at the meeting were Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Taira Tairova, Azerbaijan minister of foreign affairs, and Arif Akhundov, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1831/18

REGIONAL

CHAIRMAN OF UZBEK TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by N. Makhmudova, chairman of Uzsovsprof: "Discipline -- The Law For Everyone: Trade-Union Life"]

[Excerpts] Recently the Law Governing Labor Collectives went into effect. Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the workers, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted the decree "Additional Measures for the Reinforcement of Labor Discipline." The workers in the city and the countryside perceived these very important documents with a tremendous amount of satisfaction. The trade-union and economic organizations must use effectively the measures stipulated by the decree for providing incentives for those who work conscientiously and for exerting an influence upon those who are not keeping in step with the collective. The latter is important, since, at enterprises and in transportation, in industry and construction, in agriculture and the services sphere, the losses of work time continue to be great. I would like to cite the following figures. During the first six months of this year alone, as a result of losses of work time, industry undersupplied the national economy with gross output valued at more than 50 million rubles. That had a detrimental effect upon the rhythmical nature of the work and the fulfillment of plans, and it is leading to overtime operations.

Much here depends upon the precise observation of delivery discipline. Thanks to the persistence of the party and trade-union organizations, the economic managers, and specialists there has been a reinforcement of the contractual and planning discipline at the Tashkent Tractor Plant and the Tashkent Lacquer and Paint Plant, and at the Kokand Superphosphate Plant. But they have not yet become the norm or law for the collectives at the Andizhan Machine-Building Plant or the Sredazkabel' and Uzbekkhlopkomash Associations. They are to blame for putting the collectives at related enterprises in a difficult situation.

Delivery discipline must become one of the basic indicators in the activities of enterprises, an indicator which must definitely be taken into consideration when summing up the results of the republic-level and intraplant competition. At the same time the branch ministries, the production collectives, and their administrators must bear the complete responsibility for the timeliness of

deliveries in the established variety. It is the duty of the trade-union organizations to render practical assistance to the economic managers in the fulfillment of the shipment plans and their contractual obligations. Every instance of failure to meet them must be discussed in a well-principled, demanding manner at workers' and trade-union meetings, and the PDPS [standing production conferences]. It is precisely this approach that was dictated by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the observance of the contractual obligations with regard to deliveries.

One continues to encounter so-called "administrative leave" of various durations, and "compensatory leave." Of course, emergency situations can happen in a person's life. But, in essence, these are direct losses of work time. In order to imagine the scope that this phenomenon has reached, all one has to say is that, at enterprises in Minkhimprom, the administrative leave per worker comes to 0.74 days; at Minelektrotekhprom, 0.64 days; and Minplodovoshchkhov, 0.8 days. One could continue that list. What forces the managers of the enterprises to take this course? In dozens of instances one hears one and the same answer: the insufficiently thought-out operating conditions for the trade and everyday-services enterprises, and certain administrative agencies. Of course, the operating hours of the institutions in the services sphere require systematization. But let's talk honestly: we still have a lot of people who, given the opportunity to visit a store after work, attempt instead to go there during working hours. Why should they waste their free time, they ask.

Then there is the opinion of the workers themselves concerning the most effective way to react to violations of discipline, and the steps that should be used to exert an influence on people. The conducting of a questionnaire showed that only 3.3 percent of the persons interviewed consider disciplinary punishments to be effective. Most of the workers consider that a more effective measure is the discussion at meetings in the brigades and in the work sectors, and at sessions of the comrades' court. That opinion coincides with the principles stated in the Law Governing Labor Collectives, where emphasis is made of the need to increase the role of the public in the administration of production and in the fight to reduce all kinds of losses. How, then, does one use, for example, the authority of the comrades' courts? On the average they consider only every tenth case involving violations of labor discipline in the subdivisions of Minsel'stroy and Minmontazspetstroy; and only every twelfth case in the subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Transportation Construction. And the comrades' courts at the Mubarek Gas Refinery, the Nukus Motorbus Pool No. 19, and the Gulistan City Communication Center do not discuss any instances of violation of labor discipline, even though they are numerous.

Not a single instance of absenteeism should be left without a well-principled evaluation. In those instances it is especially necessary to assure publicity and a worker-style, honest, frank discussion in the labor collective. Here too the role of the comrades' courts is hard to overestimate. At the present time more than 55,000 of the best workers and employees have been elected to form them. That is a tremendous force.

But it is not only a matter of the obvious absentees. The collectives at enterprises, and the trade-union and other social organizations, sometimes do not pay any attention to the so-called violators of internal order: those who are working at less than their full capacity, those who love to talk a lot, or to arrange frequent smoking breaks, those who leave early for lunch and come back late. Those are the ones who are the direct causes of the intrashift losses that are not taken into consideration. One still encounters intrashift losses attributable to foremen and sector chiefs who have been tardy in providing the workers with materials, blueprints, attachments, and tools.

The chief reason for the violation of the internal order and the large intrashift idle-time periods is the existence of technical-organizational shortcomings. Here are a few facts. In the weaving production of the cotton-fabrics industry, the loom idle time in excess of the plan constituted, in the first half of the year, 2.8 million loom-hours. The elimination of these periods of idle time in excess of plan would make it possible to produce additional output in the amount of more than 13 million running meters of unbleached fabrics. Periods of idle time that exceed the planned periods have been revealed at textile combines in Tashkent, Bukhara, and Fergana.

If the production administrators -- from the foreman to the enterprise director -- do not take the trouble ahead of time to create the conditions for highly productive, creative labor, if, at the beginning of the month, there is nothing to do but at the end of the month the workers have to work two shifts, etc., then one can state confidently that no appeals to save every minute of work time will achieve their goal and they will not reinforce the workers' conscious discipline.

There is a large number of channels for losses of work time. Here is yet another one. At the Furan Compounds Plants in Fergana, the largest percentage in the structure of losses of work time is for sick leave. The improvement of the production environment must be given attention at a number of enterprises in the cotton-ginning, fats-and-oil, chemical, and gas industry, and it is especially necessary to eliminate the excessive dust and gases at work sites. There is still a high noise level in the shops and production entities at the institutions in the machine-building, textile, and light industry.

All these and other shortcomings lead to personnel turnover, especially at enterprises of Minpishcheprom, Mingazprom, and Minkhlopkoprom. And that results in economic losses. Analysis indicates that it takes an average of 25-30 to change one's place of work. The adaptation caused by changing one's job reduces labor productivity and the quality of the output.

Another cause of personnel turnover is manual labor. This is typical of the ministries of the food industry, building materials, and cotton-ginning. The largest number of instances of absenteeism and violations occur for workers who are employed in the subsidiary production areas. And yet approximately 80 percent of the funds channeled into the mechanization of labor are still going into the basic production, with only 20 percent going into subsidiary production. There is a tremendous reserve there for the effective use of the funds.

The introduction of new technology, mechanization, and automation of production depend largely upon the initiative and the decisive actions taken by the primary trade-union organizations, the VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts], and NTO [scientific and technical societies].

Something that requires fundamental improvement is the establishment of labor norms. The universal application of progressive, technically substantiated norms promotes the reinforcement of labor discipline and the effective use of work time. For the republic, the share of the technically substantiated individual-output norms has been increased to 72 percent. The enterprises in several ministries have not been observing the correlation between the rates of growth of labor productivity and the average wages.

It is the duty of the trade-union organizations to take all steps to increase the rates for the growth of labor productivity, which has been and continues to be the chief factor for the successful development of the socialist economy.

Practical life shows us that strong labor discipline distinguishes the brigades that operate with a single work order, with payment based on the final results and the application of the coefficient of labor participation. In such collectives, the loafers, sloppy workers, and persons who like frequent smoking breaks feel the effects not only of the spoken word, but also of the ruble. However, in the republic, the coefficient of labor participation is employed in only every fifth brigade when the wages are being distributed.

A large amount of experience in the introduction of the collective contract in agriculture has been accumulated in Surkhan-Darya Oblast. People are moving slowly to assimilate it on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Fergana, Dzhizak, Navoi, and Khorezm Oblasts. Another problem is that the new system of organization and payment of labor is currently being used in cotton-growing and unjustified efforts are being made to restrain its development in fruit and vegetable growing, grain-growing, fodder production, and animal husbandry. And yet one can find precisely in those areas the reserves for increasing the production of agricultural output.

I would like to dwell on yet another factor. The existing statistical reports concerning violations of labor discipline, losses of work time, and overtime operations do not always correctly reflect the actual state of affairs. Intra-shift idle time is taken into consideration in an especially poor manner. No record is made anywhere of the losses resulting from tardiness in arriving at work. It would seem that the shop foremen, jointly with the brigade leaders, could maintain special logs showing the losses of work time, with an indication of the reasons. The weekly analysis of the data accumulated in the logs would help to establish ways to eliminate the losses of work time. The labor and wages departments of the enterprises should carry out comprehensive studies more frequently on the status of the organization of labor in the shops and brigades, devoting special attention to a study of the concealed losses of work time. The mass production commissions of the trade-union committees have been called upon to ask for regular oral reports at their sessions from chairmen of the shop committees of trade unions concerning the work of improving the use of work time. It is necessary to introduce more

decisively subsystems for the up-to-the-minute accounting for violations of labor discipline in the existing ASU [automated control systems], which are being skillfully used at the Tashkent Air Production Association.

A vital need has developed for the republic's TsSU [Central Statistics Administration] to introduce statistical reports on the development of the brigade contract in transportation, communication, and the communal-housing management, using for this purpose the form that has been approved by USSR Central Statistics Administration.

And there is one more thing. It might be desirable to include in the assignments (in addition to the plans for the economizing of fuel and metal) a plan for the economizing of time in the sphere of material production, by means of the introduction of new technological processes and equipment, and the improvement of the organization of production and labor.

. . . The reports and elections to the primary links of the trade-unions are currently in progress. This is a good test of the combativeness of the trade-union groups, the trade-union bureaus, the shop trade-union committees, and their mass organizational work, and of the the influence exerted upon the socioeconomic processes and the indoctrination of the masses. It is very important, in the course of discussion, to consider -- together with the questions of the intensification of production, the increase in its effectiveness, the organization of the socialist competition, and the dissemination of the experience gained by the advanced collectives -- the ways to reinforce labor discipline, a matter to which our party attaches great importance.

5075

CSO: 1830/53

REGIONAL

FEDOROV VISITS AZERBAIJAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Comrade V. S. Fedorov's Stay in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade V. S. Fedorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, was in the republic from 12 to 17 September. He met with the directors of the republic's Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, enterprises and scientific research and design organizations and with progressive production workers in the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; he acquainted himself with the state of the branch's development, the progress in carrying out a radical reorganization in it, and the construction of the most important installations; and he inquired about the use of existing capabilities, the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations by work collectives, and the worker's working and living conditions. The tasks of the branch workers, which flow from the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the directions and instructions, which are contained in the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were examined at great length during the meetings and discussions.

Comrade V. S. Fedorov visited the Novo-Bakinskiy Petroleum Processing Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, the Bakinskiy Petroleum Processing Plant imeni the 22d CPSU Congress, the Sumgaitskiy Synthetic Rubber Plant, the Bakinskiy Tire Plant, and a number of other petroleum refining and petrochemical enterprises. He became thoroughly familiar with the status of the construction for the production of ethylene and propylene -- EP-300 in the synthetic rubber plant, carbonization and catalytic cracking in the Novo-Bakinskiy Petroleum Refining Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, the new stock-preparation shop in the Bakinskiy Tire Plant in Karadagskiy Rayon, and others. The minister pointed out the need to further improve the work of effectively using petroleum raw materials, bettering the refining of oil, improving product quality, raising labor productivity, and increasing the output of consumer goods and gave a number of pieces of advice and recommendations in this direction.

A discussion between Comrade K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade V. S. Fedorov was held in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Fedorov shared the

impressions of his stay in the republic and pointed out the successes which had been achieved by the petroleum refining industry. The prospects for the further development of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry enterprises and for building up production growth rates and questions, connected with the effective use of the branch's created industrial potential, the acceleration of the rates of its technical reequipping, the construction of new works, the improvement of the worker's working and living conditions, and the insuring of the fulfillment of the plans for 1983 and for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan, were examined.

G. N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, F. E. Musayev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; S. B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; Yu. M. Sivakov, deputy minister of the USSR petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; N. S. Sadykh-zade, manager of the chemical and petroleum industry branch of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; N. M. Aliyev, minister of the Azerbaijan SSR petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; and A. I. Kulikov, an assistant of the first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the discussion.

8802

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Reports and Elections: A Militant Review of Forces"]

[Text] The holding of meetings to hear reports and elect officials in party organizations is a militant review of forces and an important stage in mobilizing the creative initiative and energy of communists in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and carry out the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. They have been completed in party groups, and they are now being conducted in shop and primary party organizations.

What must be done so that each party organization will pass this critical examination honorably and improve its activity and militancy? The discussion concerned this in a meeting of first secretaries and managers of organizational sections from party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and representatives of the mass information media, which was held in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on 16 September. Its participants discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in preparing for and conducting reporting and election meetings and party conferences in light of the instructions from the meeting which was held in the CPSU Central Committee on 29 August.

K. N. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the meeting.

V. N. Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, presented the report.

L. A. Sokolov, second secretary of the Bakinskiy party gorkom; M. D. Abbasov, manager of the organizational and party work section of the Nakhichevanskiy party obkom; V. D. Mailyan, manager of the organizational party work section of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy party obkom; D. D. Dzhamalova, first secretary of the Lenkoranskiy party gorkom; N. E. Mustafayev, first secretary of the Shekin-skii party gorkom; R. A. Shakhmuradov, manager of the organizational section of the Kirovabadskiy party gorkom; and T. K. Dzhafulov, manager of the organizational section of the Sumgaitskiy party gorkom, reported on the progress of the reporting and election meetings in the local areas and on the preparations for the conferences.

It was pointed out during the meeting that today's reporting and election campaign has its own distinctive features. Being conducted after the 26th CPSU Congress and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, it will embrace for the first time all links of the republic's party organization -- from the primary ones to the oblast ones. The reporting and election meetings and conferences will take place on the line where the core year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is ending and the final stage of the struggle for its fulfillment as a whole is beginning. Thanks to the deep and ever growing influence of the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the process of improving the activity of party organizations and of improving their work style and methods is taking place everywhere.

All of this is imposing great responsibility on party committees and on each party organization and requires special accuracy and organization in the reports and elections and a thorough and critical analysis of what has been done to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is necessary to strengthen the positive results, which have been achieved, and to define concrete practical steps to further improve party leadership of all sectors in economic and cultural organizational development.

As is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Conducting Meetings To Hear Reports and Elect Officials in Primary, Rayon, City, Okrug, Oblast and Kray Party Organizations", the successful conducting of this very important political campaign has been called upon to insure the further strengthening of party ranks, the development of inter-party democracy, the improvement of the organizational and ideological work of party organizations and of the forms and methods of party management of social and economic processes, and the improving of the CPSU's leading role in the life of Soviet society. In this connection, it is necessary that the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; all primary party organizations; and every communist without exception analyze his work thoughtfully, critically and exactly in light of the latest CPSU program documents.

It was said during the meeting that questions concerning the activity of party organizations and their leading bodies in solving the tasks of intensifying production and raising its effectiveness and in carrying out the Food and Energy Programs should be placed at the center of attention of meeting and conference participants. It is important to rivet the attention of communists on the party's instructions on all of the main problems of communist construction under modern conditions and especially on questions concerning the economic and social development of the republic, the oblast, the rayon, the city, the enterprise, and the work collective.

Preparation for a meeting or conference involves primarily the strengthening of order and organization and the pulling up of those sectors that are lagging behind. As the party demands, the main thing now is to accelerate scientific

and technical progress and to lead all branches of the national economy to the front lines of science and technology. It is necessary to take under special control the preparation for the meetings to hear reports and elect officials in those collectives where the tasks of the five-year plan are not being fulfilled and where there exist interruptions and failures in solving production tasks. Specific measures, which insure the elimination of the existing shortcomings and the successful completion of the annual plans, must be developed here.

It was pointed out during the meeting that it is very important for each meeting to take place amidst the strict observance of Leninist norms for party life, high exactingness and organizational ability, and criticism and self-criticism so that the pivotal direction of the party organizations' organizational and political activity during 1984 and during the five-year plan as a whole will be defined in collectively worked out decisions. It is necessary to see to it that the meetings and conferences to hear reports and elect officials will contribute to a further increase in the work, social and political activity of communists and to the strengthening of their vanguard role and that they will have a positive effect on improving the state of affairs in all areas of the republic's national economy.

During the reports and elections, it is necessary to examine in detail all of the questions that are connected with the development of agricultural production, the timely performance of fall and winter work, and the fulfillment of plans for state purchases of agricultural products and to outline steps to improve the activity of rural party organizations under the conditions of reorganizing the management of the agro-industrial complex.

During the meetings and conferences, it is necessary to analyze how capital investments are being assimilated and what is being done for the timely commissioning of production capabilities, cultural and personal services installations and housing. It is necessary to pay special attention to installations of state-wide importance and to the republic's most important construction projects.

Questions concerning the strengthening of state, planning, technological, and work discipline at all management levels should be the subject of close attention during the reporting and election meetings and conferences.

It is necessary to pay intense attention to questions concerning the harmonious work of management bodies, the eradication of elements of bureaucraticism and red tape in their work, the raising of the responsibility of personnel for the task entrusted, and a creative attitude toward the obligations imposed.

It was pointed out during the meeting that the participants in the meetings and conferences must thoroughly and in detail discuss concrete ways and methods to realize the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum; raise the level of ideological, indoctrinational and propaganda work; and strengthen its connection with the solution of the key national economic tasks. It is necessary to pay special attention to the questions of indoctrinating youth, forming high ideological and moral qualities and a class self-consciousness in them, and the more active involvement of party, war and labor veterans in the work with youth.

The key problems of organizational and party work should occupy one of the central places in the meetings and conferences. The progress in conducting this important campaign must be actively used to improve the qualitative composition of the party's ranks and the selection, indoctrination and placement of personnel and to increase the party's influence on the most important sectors of economic and cultural organizational development. Special attention must be paid to increasing the effectiveness and quality of work by party committees and primary party organizations and also to the social composition of the party's election bodies. It is necessary to see to it that worker communists are worthily represented in them at all levels. It is necessary to expand the representation of engineer and technical workers and agricultural specialists in the election bodies, communists of the different nationalities must be sufficiently fully represented in them, and the maintenance of continuity and the correct combination of young and experienced cadres must be insured. It is necessary to increase the number of women among the secretaries of party committees and in the party bureaus of primary party organizations.

It was pointed out during the meeting that party committees should display a very interested attitude toward the conducting of the meetings to hear reports and elect officials in trade union and Komsomol bodies. Party committees must develop and implement additional measures to improve the party's leadership of the Komsomol and to select, place and indoctrinate Komsomol personnel.

The tasks of the mass information media during the reporting and election campaign are to insure widespread publicity for the meetings and conferences and to illuminate regularly and in detail their work in the press and on television and radio. Special importance should be allotted to the summation of accumulated experience and to the highly principled criticism of shortcomings. This will contribute to mobilizing communists to solve the most important instructions of the party.

K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the results of the meeting.

Comrades G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, A. V. Kovtunov, I. A. Mamedov, F. E. Musayev, G. N. Seidov, Z. M. Yusif-zade, B. S. Kevorkov, R. E. Mekhchiyev, D. M. Muslim-zade, K. N. Ragimov, G. Sh. Efendiyev, and Yu. I. Mordvintsev, a responsible worker in the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

8802

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REGIONAL

WORKER CITES EXAMPLES OF SOVIET APPROACH TO WORK

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by N. Purtov, driver of Talaspromstroymaterialy Association, Talas: "On the Principle of 'From' and 'To'--A Candid Talk"]

[Text] Recently, deciding to get a haircut, I went to the barber. And I was surprised that despite the number waiting, the barbers were leisurely walking back and forth in the room, lazily talking to each other. I became interested in knowing what was going on. The power is out, they explained to me.

"Use scissors," I suggested to the barber.

"I am not going to do it by hand," he inanely looked at me. "After all, why were we issued electric clippers?"

But come what may, I had to have a haircut. Noting that the neighboring ladies' salon had electricity, I asked:

"Have you checked the fuses? Perhaps they have burned out."

"Perhaps," the barber indifferently agreed.

Then I, without waiting for anyone to give me permission and risking being accused of "poking my nose in what was none of my business," occupied myself with the fuses, and the lights went on in the room.

"They've turned on the light again," the barbers joyfully declared and then set to work.

I thought: here is what indifferent following of the rule--doing only one's duties and having nothing to do with any others--leads to. On the basis of everything, diligent people were working in the barbershop. This could be seen from the red banner on the wall. It was all the more surprising that they were ready to idle away hours and lose earnings in order not to deviate from the convenient principle of doing only that which is assigned and not one iota more.

Unfortunately, this can be seen fairly frequently. One time some drivers were hauling hay from distant pastures. And possibly because of the constant shaking

of the ground or because of sheep moving through, rather a large number of rocks had slid off the mountain slope on the side of the road onto the traveled part. More than 10 of the truck drivers, seemingly glad to be forced to stop, left their cabs and stretched out on the grass. They were waiting for the road people to come with bulldozers and clear the road. It had entered no one's head that together they could remove the obstruction in a half hour. As a result, the drivers idled away their time from morning to noon, swearing both silently and aloud at the road service for not hurrying, although they had to travel a long distance to get the equipment. Had the drivers been told at the time that they were behaving improperly, that they were displaying an indifference not only to the common tasks of the oblast's workers but also to their own obligations, they would have been not only surprised but also outraged: why should we do others' work?

This fear of doing something in place of another and indifference on the part of industrious people, are surprising and disturbing.

The management of Talaspromstroyaterialy Production Association frequently sends me on trips after different items of freight. In usually getting metal articles, spare parts for trucks and machine tools, I see how hard it is for freight handlers whose work cannot always be easily mechanized. If you take into consideration that are quite a few women engaged in such laborious work (while agreeing that this is an abnormal occurrence), you might guess how timely the help of a driver can be in loading. But people wait for such assistance in vain from most of us: sitting sheltered somewhere in the shade, we calmly observe how others strain themselves and even complain that the load was not properly placed, here it hangs out, there it hangs down. As a rule, such a driver, not even bothering to fix the load, sits behind the wheel and as a result a part of the items are lost along the road. And if you were to tell him in a friendly way that instead of lying down he should have taken part in the loading work, he brushes it aside with his arm, as if to say he still has to do the driving, and he has his own duties, while freight handlers have theirs.

How often it happens that in explaining away our own laziness, we try to prove that our own workplace is not an easy one. Could it be that for someone the expression "sit behind the wheel" is connected with work requiring incredibly strenuous use of energy, but as for me, a driver with 30 years of experience in the work, I know that the basic difficulty of our job lies in the monotony of the road and the need to sit for hours in one place practically without moving. Thus, would not a driver benefit from a little exercise in helping cargo loaders?

Here it should be said that unfortunately people far from everywhere know how to make note or reward honest labor or job initiative of a working man, not necessarily with a ruble, but with a kind word. As a result a passive driver who, for example, would not dream of fixing the slightest breakage with his own hands waits until it is done by auto mechanics, but the enthusiast, so as not to remain idle and get back on the road as soon as possible, gets to a lathe, a bench or picks up a work tool. They are in the same situation. But is this right?

REGIONAL

GROSSU ADDRESSES PARTY VETERANS AT AKTIV MEETING

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 6 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[Abridged transcript of speech delivered by S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, in a meeting of the aktiv of the republic party organization held 5 October 1983: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Arising Out of the Speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in His Meeting With Party Veterans"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

A few days ago the attention of the Soviet people and the entire world public was fixed on the statement by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is being looked upon everywhere as a document of exceptional importance, as a significant and timely message of the CPSU and Soviet Government at an extremely dangerous moment in world development, at a time when the present U.S. administration is pursuing an extremely reckless and militaristic course that constitutes a serious threat to the peace.

The essence of this course is an attempt to secure dominant positions in the world for the United States of America regardless of the interests of other states and peoples. Having begun by waving the bugbear of the "Soviet military threat," Washington's rulers, headed by Reagan, have come to the point of declaring a "crusade" against socialism as a social system, are trying to suggest to people that there is no place at all for socialism in the world—to be sure, in the world as Washington would like to see it—and on that basis are trying in practice to turn a confrontation of ideas into a military confrontation.

The newly arrived claimant to the role of rulers of the world's destinies are casting into oblivion the inviolable truth that no one is allowed to turn back history, that the USSR and other socialist countries will live and develop according to their own laws—the laws of the most progressive social system.

Over the 6.5 decades of its existence, the statement says, the Soviet state has passed through many trials successfully, including some which were very

severe tests. Those who have encroached on the integrity of our state, on its independence, on our system, have ended up on the dustheap of history. The Soviet people receive with profound satisfaction the declaration that the security of our country and of our allies will be safeguarded whatever the situation, that the homeland's defense capability is on such a level that anyone would be ill-advised to engage in a test of strength.

For its part the USSR does not seek such a test of strength. "The question of what line to follow in international affairs and in the present acute situation," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has remarked, "does not arise for the Soviet leadership. As in the past, our course is directed toward preserving and strengthening the peace, toward relaxation of tension, toward restraining the arms race, toward broadening and deepening cooperation among states. This is the unvarying determination of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the entire Soviet people. We are convinced that these are also the longings of all the peoples of the world."

Peace and the well-being of the Soviet people are the main concern of our party and our state. But we do not set the well-being of our people and security of the Soviet state apart from, much less against, the well-being and security of other peoples and other countries. At this crucial moment for the world's destinies the Soviet people is extending a friendly hand to all those who are willing to undertake joint efforts to attain those goals regardless of political, religious or ethnic convictions. The tocsin of the nuclear alarm is calling all people of the planet to undertake determined action, since the threat of war can be stopped only by concerted efforts.

Comrades! As is well known, on 15 August Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met in the headquarters of our party's Central Committee with Central Committee secretaries and party veterans. This meeting has become a major sociopolitical event in the life of the party and the entire Soviet people. It was yet another convincing evidence of the monolithic unity of the party ranks of Soviet people of all ages in the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals and of their loyalty to the precepts of the great Lenin. It confirmed the party's deep respect for the glorious cohort of veterans, its constant concern to preserve and augment revolutionary, fighting and working experience and the Leninist traditions of party life and to strengthen the party's ties with the masses.

An essentially frank and fundamental discussion took place with the army of the country's veterans, numbering in the millions, about what are the vital concerns of our party and our entire Soviet people, about how the abundant experience of the veterans can be used with maximum benefit for the cause of communism and for the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our multinational socialist homeland.

The clear and profoundly meaningful speech which Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov delivered gave particular importance to the meeting between our party's leaders and the veterans. It gave high praise to the activity of the veterans and defined in clear-cut terms the tasks directed toward using in

every way their life experience, work experience and political experience in the cause of carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The purpose of today's assembly of the party aktiv is to discuss the tasks set forth in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting with the veterans and to invigorate still more the activity of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies and veterans.

A large army of veterans of the party and labor live and work in our republic. In the ranks of the republic party organization there are about 1,300 people who have been members of the party for more than 50 years. These are people whose life and work have been entirely devoted to the cause of the party, to the cause of communism. They include Petr Matveyevich Poloz, who participated in the meeting held in the headquarters of the CPSU Central Committee, veteran party members Fedor Stepanovich Kroytor, Grigoriy Moiseyevich Aksel'rod, Vladimir Kas'yanovich Ostroushko, Nikolay Alekseyevich Yegorov, Ivan Dmitriyevich Krasil'nikov, and others.

The patriotic position taken by those veterans who are continuing to work in the economy evokes profound respect. They represent more than 64 percent of all pensioners. There are 121,000 veterans working in various branches of industry and more than 200,000 in the agricultural sector. They are also doing fruitful work in other spheres of the economy.

Councils of veterans, which are carrying on fruitful activity at the present time in affiliation with many party gorkoms and raykoms and in more than 200 of the republic's enterprises and organizations, are a good form for involving veterans in economic and sociopolitical life. The council of veterans affiliated with the Kishinev party gorkom, which is headed by Maksim Vasil'yevich Skurtul, has many good deeds to its credit. The city party committee pays a great deal of attention to effective use of the abundant experience of the older generation of party members in the cause of further development of the sociopolitical activity of the city's workers. The veterans are doing quite a bit of work to perform the tasks of the capital's socioeconomic development and to further increase the fighting readiness of party organizations, and they participate in preparing questions which have come before the bureau of the party gorkom and in work with young party members.

Veterans have a broad field of activity in the communist indoctrination of the workers. Many of them are working successfully as political information officers, agitators, propagandists, and worker and peasant correspondents. Veterans of labor in various sectors of the economy, science and culture are taking part in lecture propaganda and are conducting classes in schools for young party members. They are helping party organizations to indoctrinate the workers in a spirit of devotion to the ideals of communism and are teaching a devotion to principle and boldness in defending their convictions. Veterans are actively being drawn into this important work by party organizations of Kishinev, Tiraspol and Beltsy, as well as by Floreshtskiy, Slobodzey'skiy, Nisporentskiy, Brichanskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Rezinskiy and other rayons.

Party organizations of Sovetskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Yedinetzkiy, Chimishliyskiy and Sorokskiy Rayons have gained constructive experience in involving veterans in the work of ideological indoctrination by place of residence, which is becoming ever more diverse and interesting. In Rybnitsa, for example, about 250 veterans are members of street and house committees and councils of worker dormitories.

It was emphasized at the meeting that there is no field of activity in which the experience and knowledge of veterans has not made itself felt. "But there is one area of work," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted, "where the experience and knowledge of veterans are especially necessary.... The reference is to the work with young people." In our society there is no conflict between generations; the overwhelming majority of young people are active participants in the building of communism and worthy heirs and continuators of the work of their fathers. At the same time we cannot but see certain negative manifestations in a segment of young people. These are breaches of discipline and social order, various kinds of antisocial acts, and manifestations of egoism, narrow-mindedness and parasitism.

It is our task to decisively improve the indoctrinational effort among young people, to strengthen their ideological and class tempering, to shape a vigorous attitude toward life, to see that every young person is an active builder of the new society. The word and deeds of the veterans must become still more effective in this important effort as well.

Party organizations, party raykoms and gorkoms, and Komsomol now need to give profound thought to how they can best strengthen the influence which the veterans have on young people. It can be put this way: every party veteran and every veteran of labor must be a tutor of young people.

The ranks of tutors in Moldavia number 62,500 persons. Party members, the best cadre workers, kolkhoz members and specialists in all sectors of the economy are providing individual or team patronage to 119,000 young workers and kolkhoz members. Students in vocational and technical schools enjoy the patronage of 980 of the most experienced production workers, and more than 2,000 veteran teachers are supervising school work associations. Hundreds of young people have attended "universities" of worker honor and labor and ideological tempering received from our glorious veterans.

The republic party organization is concentrating its efforts on steering the economy onto the road of intensive development. The republic has achieved definite success in this regard thanks to consistent adherence to the principles of the CPSU Central Committee concerning improvement of work style and reinforcement of state discipline, planning discipline, and work discipline. Over the 2.5 years of the 5-year period, the republic's plan for sale of industrial products was fulfilled at a level of 102 percent. The target was exceeded by 325.8 million rubles, and the plan for durable consumer goods and housewares was exceeded by 18.1 million rubles.

There have been definite changes brought about in capital construction. Every year fixed capital valued at about 1.5 billion rubles is activated,

27,000 new housing units are opened to occupancy, about 20,000 places are opened in schools and 10,000 places in children's preschool institutions, and almost 1,000 hospital beds are added.

Industry as a whole is continuing to work at a uniform pace. The plan for the first three quarters was fulfilled ahead of schedule for output and sales. The output target was exceeded by 200 million rubles and the sales target by 140 million rubles. The growth of industrial production was 14.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year, and the rise of labor productivity was 13.5 percent.

But a number of enterprises have not coped with plans for output and for the rise of labor productivity. At certain enterprises the quality of products produced is low. There are 151 enterprises and associations which did not fulfill the plan for deliveries under contract, among them 27 enterprises of Molvinprom [Moldavian Wine Industry], plants making food manufacturing equipment, "Elektromash," the "Zorile" Footwear Association, and others.

It is the duty of key officials of the relevant ministries and departments, enterprises and associations, and party gorkoms and raykoms to see to correction of the shortcomings that are hindering the smooth operation of these work collectives.

Plans for retail sales and the rendering of services to the public are not being fulfilled. It is indispensable that the MSSR ministries of trade and consumer services, Moldavpotrebsoyuz [Moldavian Consumer Union], party gorkoms and raykoms, and local soviets of people's deputies take decisive steps to fulfill planning targets and improve services to the workers.

The builders are also deeply in debt to the republic. Over the first 8 months many projects involving production and social-and-cultural facilities were not activated. There is a need to raise the level of economic work in construction, to achieve a high level of organization and operative discipline in the construction process, to improve the use of equipment and all types of resources, and to introduce extensively progressive forms and methods of the organization of operations.

Although the freight traffic plan was fulfilled at a level of 103 percent by common carriers in all branches of transportation, there are still shortcomings and oversights in the sector's performance. Contract discipline has dropped in the current year in highway transportation. The situation requires that decisive steps be taken to improve utilization of rail transport.

Party, Soviet and economic authorities in the republic also face urgent tasks in agriculture. They must direct the efforts of all the workers in the agro-industrial complex toward completing the harvest of the entire crop which has been grown as fast as possible and to process the crop promptly and at a high level of quality, and they must lay a good foundation for next year's crop.

An important period in animal husbandry--the wintering of livestock--has all but begun. During this period everything must be subordinated to achieving

full preservation of the number of animals, optimum use of feed, higher productivity of livestock operations and greater gross output of meat, milk, eggs and other products of the branch.

In totaling up the results of work and in defining the tasks that confront us in the economy it can be said that we do have the real potential for successfully fulfilling the assignments of the third year of the 5-year plan in the principal spheres of physical production. This is the time to structure our entire organizational, economic and ideological effort, taking this into account.

This is the direction that should be given to our effort to bring party and labor veterans into active life. We should note that a sizable portion of pensioners are at work in the economy. But some of them are not taking part in production and civic activity. Certain enterprises are extremely reluctant to concern themselves with creating jobs with a short workday. Business executives and party and trade union organizations of a number of enterprises and institutions are still paying little attention to expansion of the sphere of labor of retired veterans of labor and are not concerned about creating the conditions indispensable to bringing them into productive work and, of course, taking into account their desires and capabilities.

Party, Soviet and trade union authorities must take a more principled and vigorous position in dealing with these matters. The role of the republic's state committee for labor and of the job placement service which comes under its jurisdiction needs to be enhanced. Ministries and departments should be more vigorous in creating new shops and sections and expanding existing ones as well as in creating brigades of veterans who would work a short workday at enterprises.

Comrades! Large and crucial tasks lie ahead in the domain of the ideological effort and people's communist indoctrination. They have been defined in the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions set forth in the speech which Comrade Yu. V. Andropov delivered at the plenum.

The tasks in the ideological effort are greatly diverse and complicated. Party organizations, the mass media, propagandists, and business executives, all those who are involved today in indoctrination of the workers, must enrich the content of their entire ideological and indoctrinational effort, enhance its responsiveness and offensiveness, and counteract with resolution the ideological intrigues and provocative propaganda of imperialism. A more businesslike and creative thrust should be achieved in the measures carried out. The effort needs to be organized in every collective so that the very atmosphere, production relations, the organization of work, socialist competition, social welfare and the conditions of everyday life, and what the party says contribute to developing in people communist convictions, industry, a sense of Soviet patriotism and a feeling for the friendship of peoples. The Moldavian CP Central Committee is convinced that all of our veterans will also take an active part in this important matter.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MSSR Supreme Soviet, and the MSSR Council of Ministers, along with local party and Soviet authorities, are keeping a constant watch to see that veterans receive the benefits and preferences established by legislation. But in a number of the republic's cities and rayons the decisions of the party and government are not yet being fully carried out concerning improvement of the material and living conditions and the shopping, consumer and medical services to veterans, and the housing problem remains acute. Veterans have made frequent reproaches as to the low level of customer service by certain personnel in the service sector. There is also a need to further improve social, consumer and medical services to party and labor veterans and to do more to organize their rest and recreation.

There are, of course, problems which cannot be solved at once. But even in this case there is a need to explain to the individual tactfully and patiently why his request cannot be met now and to see that he does not go away with a feeling that he has been offended. I would like to mention once again that Comrade Yu. V. Andropov indicated this in particular in the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee. In human relations, unfortunately, there is often a lack of attention and responsiveness, a lack of concern about one another. Every party organization, every institution, and every work collective should be resolute in eradicating this evil.

The veterans' ideological tempering, abundant party experience and knowledge have a large influence toward improvement of party organizational work and toward making many party organizations more militant. In Kishinev and Tiraspol and in Faleshtskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Brichanskiy and other rayons veteran party members are being enlisted to prepare plenums and assemblies of the party aktiv and to organize execution of the decisions taken. They are doing vigorous work in commissions affiliated with party gorkoms and raykoms concerning enrollment in the CPSU and examination of the dossiers of party members.

Party committees should make work with party veterans, war veterans and labor veterans more purposive. There is a need to invigorate and fill with new content the activity of primary party organizations associated with housing administrations, where usually retired party members who have retired to a deserved rest are usually registered, to improve the structure of party organizations, and to examine the placement of party members and distribution of party assignments.

More than 1,100 veterans have been elected to local soviets of people's deputies, and many are participating effectively in the work of standing commissions and other voluntary bodies of soviets. They are widely represented in elective bodies of trade unions. There are 450 veterans heading main people's control groups, 560 are members of city and rayon people's control committees and of their nonstaff departments. There is also a need for greater invigoration of the activity of veterans working in soviets, trade unions and people's control bodies.

Reports and elections have been completed in party groups, assemblies are coming to an end in shock party organizations, more than half of the assemblies have been held in primary party organizations, and preparations are being made for the city and rayon party conferences. There need to be guarantees that the reports and elections take place everywhere at a high organizational and political level and in full conformity with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. They must promote in every way a further strengthening of party ranks, enhancement of the vanguard role of party members, development of democracy within the party, improvement of party leadership in all sections of economic and cultural construction. The active participation of party veterans, war veterans and labor veterans in the report and election campaign can do good service toward this goal.

Party veterans need to be represented on the party gorkoms and raykoms and if possible on the elective bodies of primary and shock party organizations of enterprises, sovkhoses, kolkhoses, and institutions. In the last elections almost 2,000 party veterans were elected to party committees and bureaus, 370 were elected secretaries of primary party organizations, and 270 veterans are members of city and rayon party committees. Due attention also needs to be paid to veterans in the course of this report and election campaign. There is a need to substantially invigorate the activity of veterans so that their ties with party organizations are not restricted, as sometimes happens, solely to the payment of party dues and attendance at party assemblies, their experience needs to be used for solving specific problems, problems which in many respects are new and which are complicated in new ways. In every work collective there is a need to outline specific ways of increasing the work activity and civic activity of veterans, to envisage effective forms of bringing them into the life of enterprises, organizations, kolkhoses, sovkhoses and educational and cultural institutions.

Party veterans have a large role in the effort of ideological indoctrination by place of residence. One of its main directions should be indoctrinating the adolescent generation and combating lawbreaking by young people. Councils for prevention of lawbreaking, whose members include more than 1,150 party veterans and which have been created in connection with support points for protecting law and order, are expected to play a large role in this. The work of these councils needs to be made more effective.

Komsomol can and should also do quite a bit, surrounding the veterans with attention and concern. It is an honorable duty of Pioneer and Komsomol organizations to extend patronage over sick veterans and have them enjoy a deserved rest.

The Bureau of the Moldavian CP Central Committee has adopted a specific decree in which it has spelled out organizational and propaganda measures to carry out the tasks arising out of the documents of the meeting with veterans in the CPSU Central Committee. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, along with economic authorities, must draft specific measures to work with veterans. Widespread propaganda and explanation of the materials of the meeting and of the principles and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee will strengthen

of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is a priority task. All means of propaganda and agitation should be used toward those ends.

We hope that the participants in today's assembly of the aktiv will also furnish effective aid to party committees in local organization of the effort to involve all party veterans, war veterans and labor veterans in effective participation in indoctrination of active builders of the communist society.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA FOCUS OF WESTERN PROPAGANDA

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 17, Sep 83 (signed to press 23 Aug 83)
pp 62-66

[Article by S. Shinkus: "Party Organizations of Artistic Unions"]

[Text] The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the important role which the party attributes to literature and the art of socialist realism in the communist upbringing of the workers. They are charged with a most gratifying mission -- using artistic means, the images of its heroes who have great strength of emotional and educational influence, to aid the party in formulating the new man -- the builder of Communism, to confirm his class position, his idealistic convictions, and to elevate his spiritual needs.

This determines the measure of responsibility of the Soviet artist whose talent the CPSU rates highly and sees as the most valuable property of society. The literature and art of Soviet Lithuania is an inseparable part of Soviet multi-national art and one of the living relations of Soviet multi-national literature. This is the secret of their remarkable flourishing. The traditional ties of Lithuanian culture with Russian Soviet culture are deep. The fact that our national literature, theatre, cinema, expressive and applied art have entered the auditoriums of the all-union and foreign reader and viewer is a great achievement specifically of Russian Soviet culture and the Russian language.

It is difficult to overestimate the tremendous aid which the VUZes of Moscow and Leningrad have given and are constantly giving us in the matter of preparing professional masters in all spheres of national literature and art. Many, many talented representatives of Lithuania's creative intelligentsia are most grateful to their teachers -- the leading activists in Russian Soviet culture. And by their art they strive to make a fitting contribution to fulfilling the great humanistic mission of Soviet literature and art -- the upbringing of the new man. The importance and responsibility of this mission are growing under conditions of acute aggravation of the ideological battle in the international arena. The reactionary imperialist propaganda is presently resorting to the most unpardonable lies, to slander of Socialism and the Soviet way of life. Soviet Lithuania is being subjected to unending ideological diversions. A constant target of such pressure is also the artistic

intelligentsia. Turning everything upside down, the foreign "patrons" are attempting to blacken or at least to belittle the name of the Soviet artist, to distort his purpose, his debt to the people. They are trying to bring nationalistic overtones to art, the old myth about the forced russification of the Lithuanian national culture. To lead our literature and art, and our artists away from firm class-party positions -- that is the goal they pursue.

The actions of reactionary imperialist propaganda are not promising, but they also cannot go unnoticed. Therefore, the education of artists in political awareness, in class and ideological convictions, and in civil responsibility for their art is of primary importance. The center of such work are the party organizations of the artistic unions. An example is the art of the Lithuanian communist writers E. Mezhelaitis, Y. Avizhyus, Yu. Martsinkyavichyus, M. Slutskis, A. Belyauskas, A. Meldonis, Yu. Baltushis, A. Baltakis and other masters of Soviet multi-national literature recognized in our country.

It is in their works that all the best which is present in Soviet Lithuanian literature and art is manifested. The personalities of the leading characters are presented in the most acute social collisions and bear those traits which we are instilling in the Soviet man: a deep class and ideological conviction, devotion to party work and to the socialist Homeland.

Such works convince us most of all that talent is manifested in its full force only when the artist bases his creation on clear ideological positions, on positions of party loyalty and national character. This concept is particularly important to instill in the creative youth.

The Writers' Party Organization unites 58 Communists. It is constantly being replenished by talented, creative youth. The fruitful work of this primary organization and its bureau serves as an example to party organizations of other artistic unions. In the past two years alone, several very interesting party meetings dealing with current problems have been held here. A wide range of organizational-party and artistic questions were discussed, and reports by communist writers were presented. I will name two topics: "Artistic Publication and its Social Resonance," and "The Truth of Life in Modern Prose." In accordance with the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a party congress was held at which current problems of vital activity in the Union were discussed. Non-party affiliated writers speak out at many open party meetings, and creative youth is involved in preparation for the meetings.

The Party Bureau and the Communists are striving toward the creation in the Union of such a creative atmosphere which would facilitate the social activity of writers, the expansion of their idealistic field of vision, and the perfection of their professional skill. Partbureau members enjoy deserved authority in the collective. After all, it includes such masters of the word as Laureate of the Lenin Prize Y. Avizhyus, People's Poet of the Lithuanian SSR Yu. Martsinkyavichyus, Laureate of the State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR A. Belyauskas, and literary critic A. Buchis.

Lithuanian writers consider it their duty, their civil responsibility to systematically appear before the workers -- in the periodical press, on radio and television. In these appearances they proudly speak of the high calling of literature and art of Socialist Realism, expose with publicistic and artistic force the real state of affairs regarding the diversionary ideological actions of reactionary imperialist propaganda, convincingly show the superiority of the Soviet order and the socialist way of life as compared with the bourgeois, and give fitting reproach to those who knowingly or unknowingly play the foreign tune, spreading all sorts of gossip and rumors.

In recent years the first Party Organization of the Union of Composers has grown up and developed in the republic. Today every third member of the Union is a Communist. The ranks of the party organization are being filled by active, talented composers and musicians who are devoted to the cause of Communism. Recently admitted as party members were the young composers I. Tamulionis and P. Fledzhinskas. I. Tamulionis is presently the Administrative Secretary of the Union of Composers and P. Fledzhinskas manages a section of the Union in the port city of Klaypeda.

After the issuance of the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theatre imeni Yanko Kupala," an open joint party congress of the Union of Composers and Opera and Ballet Theatre was held. Specific measures were presented for the development of stage and musical art.

The party organizations of the Lithuanian Film Studio, the Union of Artists, and the Academic Drama Theatre operate in an interesting manner.

They actively influence the ideological directionality in the work of the theatres and film studios, literary associations, and personnel training. They create an environment for the harmonious work of famous masters and creative youth, helping them to expand their ideological-theoretical outlook and to refine their skills. The party organizations of the artistic unions are guided in their work by the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee on increasing the role of theatres in the communist upbringing of the workers, on the more effective utilization of cinema in ideological work, and on further increase of the role of musical art in communist upbringing of the workers.

The business-like and efficient party management of the creative intelligentsia, the further strengthening of the unity of national and international beginnings of socialist culture greatly depend on the goal-oriented, concentrated activity of the primary party organizations. They must also seek more actively and find effective forms and methods of working with [the party organization] which meet current requirements.

Still, sometimes in works of literature and art there slips through an arbitrary interpretation of individual historical events, a divergence from the historical truth, a tendentious approach to certain modern problems is manifested, the desire to show off by their "non-standard" interpretation. As a result there is a distortion of our reality.

In some works, unfortunate fate, whining characters, and all kinds of confusion in life are brought to the forefront. As stressed at the recent Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the party organizations of the Ministry of Culture, Theatres and the Philharmonic must be more demanding of the idea content and repertoire.

The June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee indicated the necessity of more actively conducting propaganda of scientific-materialistic views among the population and of giving greater attention to atheist upbringing. The artistic Unions and their party organizations must give constant attention to this work. They must examine questions of atheist upbringing more closely and must present them in an aggressive, offensive manner.

The party values talent. However, in no way should this talent waive the leninist principles of party loyalty and national character of literature and art. The writer, musician or actor must not forget that Soviet culture, which is resigned to humanism, creative variation and artistic richness, actively promotes the cause of mutual understanding among peoples. The activity of the artist cannot be isolated from life. The high mission of the Soviet cultural activist immeasurably increases his responsibility to socialist society. He must make his contribution to the development of our Homeland's great multi-national culture and to the communist upbringing of the workers. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee devotes constant attention to the work of party organizations of artistic unions on strengthening the most varied forms of associations and the living contact of writers, artists, composers, and actors with those for whom they create their works.

Today we may say that interesting experience has been accumulated in such cooperation of the creative intelligentsia with the labor collectives, experience in mutual moral and spiritual enrichment. The merit of the artistic union party organizations in this matter is unquestionable. Meetings of writers with kolkhoz workers and literary gatherings at which there is lively, interested discourse are popular in the republic. Our republic is one of the most well-read. Every year its publishing houses publish 1700 books numbering around 17 million copies. When literary gatherings are organized, both the writers and readers have something to discuss. Over 500 such gatherings are held in the labor collectives each year. Meetings between poets from our republic and from the brother republics and workers are organized every spring. This festival of poetry, which has the traditional name of "Spring of Poetry", attracts thousands of people and has become an all-people's event. Every year, the "Days of Prose" are also held in the rural regions. In February of this year at the "Pirmin" ("Forward") Kolkhoz in the Shyaulyaysk Rayon, writers held a guest plenum of their Union's administration on the topic "Bread and the Word."

The strength of the union of labor and art is evidenced by the prizes which the labor collectives award to workers in literature and art. For example, the Silk Combine imeni P. Zibertas recognizes literary works on a labor theme with its prize, while the "Uzh tayka" ("For Peace") kolkhoz in the Syaulyaysk Rayon awards a prize for the best literary debut of a young writer.

Approximately 1.7 million viewers visit the republic's theatrical halls each year. Plays are staged to overflowing audiences. The republic's spring theatrical festivals "We Play for the Workers" and fall festivals which acquaint the viewers with the drama of brother peoples have become well-known.

The traditional Day of Farm Workers which the theatres stage and the annual performances for graduates of rural schools are especially popular among rural audiences.

Theatrical collectives do not limit their activity to merely putting on performances and holding artistic meetings and talks. The cooperation between the artistic collectives and the kolkhoz and sovkhos workers is also being expanded. Theatres render them great aid in organizing artistic amateur activities. The party organizations also strive to propagandize the best experience of such cooperation. Some examples are the artistic association between the Academy Theatre of Drama and the "Vizhuonay" kolkhoz in the Utenskiy Rayon, the youth theatre and the "Daynava" kolkhoz in the Alitusskiy Rayon.

The Days of Music turn into great celebrations of art. These are organized each year in two rayons of Lithuania by the collective of the republic's State Philharmonic. During these holidays, audiences from the more remote areas are given the opportunity of meeting the great masters of the arts. The affiliate branches of the philharmonic have great significance for the idealistic-aesthetic education of the rural residents. These function in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and there are 13 of them in the villages of the republic.

Such cooperation has a great influence on the amateur people's art. One out of every eight residents belongs to an amateur art circle. The traditions of choral singing, folk dance and village choirs are deep and strong. Many professional musicians are leaders of artistic amateur activity in labor collectives and organize rayon, city, and republic song festivals.

The Lithuanian SSR Union of Artists and its party organization have worked out a strict system of measures whose main goal is the aesthetic formulation of the environment where the worker and the farmer live and work. In accordance with this plan, rayon centers and new residential settlements are decorated with monumental and decorative works of art. Majestic monuments are devoted to Soviet warrior-emancipators in Kirzkal'nis, in the cities of Shyauliyay, Klaypeda, to the victims of fascism in the village of Vilnuorn in the Rokiskinskiy Rayon; memorials — to the first chairman of the Soviet government of Lithuania V. Mitskyavichyus-Kapsukas in the city of Kapsukas, and to communists who died in the summer of 1941 in the Vilkaviskinskiy Rayon.

An important place in the plan of the Artists' Union party organization is given to improving the quality and efficiency of poster propaganda. By decision of the Union's party congress, groups of artists working in the applied arts were dispatched to a number of kolkhozes in the republic to help local decorators. These artists not only rendered aid in formulating poster

propaganda, but also conducted seminars together with the party organizations and with the decorator-artists of the rayons.

The organization of the republic art exhibition "Our Village" marked the beginning of systematic trips by creative groups of artists to the villages. Soon these became very popular. Up to ten artistic groups are organized each year. The artists work directly in the labor collectives. The result of such missions is the exhibition of new and interesting works directly at the enterprise, in the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. Some artistic groups have become the initiators for the creation of kolkhoz art galleries.

The chief consultants of the Union of Artists also give methodical artistic aid to members of the Lithuanian SSR Society of People's Art -- to popular masters who live in the rayons and villages of Lithuania. The works of the popular masters and skilled craftsmen have become an integral part of the interiors of many public buildings. The contribution made by the republic's cinematographers is becoming ever more important in the ideological-aesthetic and patriotic education of the workers.

An effective means of film art propaganda have become the republic's film festivals -- "Screen. Time. Man," "Days of Cinema," "Cinerama," "Youth," which have been organized here since 1976. They encompass both urban and rural viewers by their measures. However, a special festival, "The Earth and Us," is organized especially for the farm workers. Its organizers include the Committee on Cinematography, the Ministry of Agriculture, and of course, as for all festivals, the artistic workers of the cinema.

Many cities in the republic organize their own annual film festivals. Here, producers, actors, operators of the Lithuanian Cinema Studio, and guests from brother republics show their latest and most significant works. They visit production subsections and become acquainted with the life of the workers. The association between the cinematographers and the Sovkhoz imeni 25th CPSU Congress in the Silutskiy Rayon is interesting. The workers at this leading farm annually review all the documentary films of the Lithuanian Cinema Studio and note the best ones. When leading workers and winners of socialist competition are honored at the farm, perpetual prizes are also awarded to the creators of documentary films on the farm.

However, cinematic practice also has its problems. Sometimes films are screened for which absence of ideals, banality, and artistic inconsistency are characteristic. Here the main thing must be not the commercial, but the political and aesthetic approach.

The party supports everything which enriches culture and aids in the class education of the workers. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted in his speech at the June (1983) Plenum, the party has a careful and respectful attitude toward talent, toward the creative search of the artist. It does not involve itself in the form and style of his work. However, the party cannot be indifferent to the ideological content of art. It will always direct the development of art in such a way that it serves the interests of the people.

The ideas of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum call upon the creative intelligentsia to primarily raise the ideological-artistic level of their works and to take a more demanding approach to their creativity. This means that the party organizations of the Artistic Unions must analyze again and again the component parts of our successes, as well as the reasons for failures.

The creative intelligentsia in our country is inspired by the high evaluation of the contribution of literature and the art of socialist realism to the great multi-national culture of the Soviet Homeland, as presented at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This evaluation, which was stressed at party congresses in the artistic unions and republic organizations, at which the tasks for implementation of the Plenum decisions were determined, also places great responsibility on the creative intelligentsia and obliges it to show even greater enthusiasm in applying its talent to help the party and the people implement the grand program of building Communism.

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REGIONAL

WESTERN SUBVERSION OF LITHUANIAN WRITERS DECRIED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Yonas Anichas: "In a Distorted Mirror: Mirage and Reality"]

[Text] The books of Lithuanian Soviet writers are well known not only beyond the borders of the republic, but also outside the Soviet Union. They have been translated into the languages of brother peoples and into many foreign languages. Lithuanian literature owes its success to the realistic traditions of leading masters of the word, who began their creative journey in the dark days of bourgeois supremacy, as well as to that generation of prose-writers, poets, and publicists who underwent the tempering of the difficult war years, during the hard time of restoration and beginning of construction of the socialist society on Lithuanian soil. Then, along with V. Mikolaytis-Putinas, A. Venuolis-Zhukauskas, Ye. Simonaitis, Yu. Grushas, Yu. Paukshtyalis, B. Sruogoy, K. Boruta, T. Til'vitis, L. Gira, S. Neris, P. Tsvetkova, A. Ventslova, I. Martsinkyavichyus, K. Korasakas, Yu. Baltushis, and Y. Shimkus who had already gained recognition, there arose such writers as E. Mezhelaitis, Y. Avizhyus, A. Belyauskas, V. Mozuryunas, V. Reimeris, M. Slutskis, K. Marukas and many others whose names are associated with the formulation of the new literature in post-war Lithuania. Their works are full of the pathos of the majestic process of socialist transformation.

It became evident that the local seclusion of Lithuanian literature had become a thing of the past forever. In the very first publications the writers who are well known today Yu. Martsinkyavichyus, A. Baltakis, A. Maldonis, V. Petkyavichyus, V. Bubnis, I. Mikeliniskis, Ya. Degutis, K. Saja, R. Kashauskas, Yu. Vaychyunaitis, M. Martinaitis, S. Shal'tyanis and others announced themselves in a clear and interesting fashion. Thus, the talented force of writers whose books today comprise the pride of Lithuanian Soviet literature grew and developed.

For many decades now western anti-communist sovietologists have been interpreting Soviet artistic culture and the literature of Socialist Realism in their own manner, trying to involve in this dirty game even those Lithuanian writers whose departure from their native land bore no political character, but was motivated by historically objective, and quite simply, personal reasons. Among such works are the study by R. Met'yuson, "The Positive Hero in Russian

Literature," and the book by R. Khingley, "Russian Writers and Soviet Society." Extensive material on this question has been published by the ultra-right American magazine, PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM. The anti-communists are maddened by the loyalty of Soviet artists to their socialist homeland and to the great humanistic ideals of Communism. This is why anti-Soviet writings present an intentionally distorted picture of the history of Soviet artistic literature and all its real values. Thus, the slander goes from one publication to the next that "talent is being suppressed" in the Soviet Union, that artists are being forced to reflect in their works facts and phenomena other than those which they would like to discuss. The best works of talented Lithuanian writers are also under constant attack by proponents of "artistic freedom." They find in their works something entirely different from what is depicted there, but something that these "experts" on national literatures of our socialist country would like to see.

All these words are nothing other than echoes of the many monologs which the present master of the White House pronounces. From time to time in his belligerent speeches he mentions the "poor pre-Baltic countries," where, he says, all kinds of terrible things are taking place: russification and other "violations of human rights." The enemies of socialist Lithuania, anti-soviets and their emigre sword-bearers, are beside themselves at the long-standing brotherly relations which bind together the Lithuanian and Russian peoples. President Reagan seems to forget that as early as 1940 the pre-Baltic peoples expressed their free will by choosing the path of socialist development. The workers and the progressively oriented intelligentsia of Lithuania enthusiastically greeted the restoration of Soviet authority. "A new page is being written in the history of Lithuanian literature," wrote E. Mezheylaitis at that time. "This page is being filled not by the troubadours of the bourgeoisie, but the brave and free working man." Later, in the difficult years of the war, addressing the sons of Georgia, the Don, and Kazakhstan, A. Ventslova said: "We have one homeland. We do not have the same tongue, but we have one heart."

The reactionary activists of Lithuanian bourgeois emigration subsequently adhere to the basic principle of anti-communist ideology: do not write anything bad about America or anything good about the Soviet Union. But here the author of anti-soviet novels V. Volertas in his opus "Freeway" (1981) evidently forgot for a time "whose pocket he is being fed from," and touched upon the American lifestyle. The defenders of "artistic freedom" immediately reproached V. Volertas for presenting a caricature of social relations in the USA. In the words of one clerical newspaper, "...there is little light in the novel. This freeway of life is menacingly fatalistic..." A critic of a monthly publication published by Lithuanian bourgeois liberals expresses his indignation at the fact that the author's attention is focused first on a young drug addict, then on a swindling salesman, then on a degenerate priest who has just come from the bed of his lover. Adding that, "all of them are portrayed as swindlers, debauchees, money-grubbers, misers and hypocrites," the critic asks: "What is V. Volertas trying to achieve in this work? To expose the spiritual poverty of the capitalist world? To prove that it is possible to gain material wealth only by spiritual impoverishment?"

That one cannot make a career for oneself without stepping on someone else?..." Somehow we do not see the tolerance to another opinion of the "American way of life" in this critical passage!

All the demagogery of glorifying "artistic freedom" in the West becomes evident if only from the fact that the leading positions in the bourgeois emigration are occupied by clericals. It is they who continuously head the emigre "Society of Lithuanian Writers." And, after all, those who pay can dictate their own conditions even in artistic creativity. Here is what one of the western critics writes about the basic reasons for the crisis gripping this literature: "Emigre prose existed for many years on the resources of energy brought from Lithuania. When these finally dried up, there was a period of sharp decline. Writers who grew up and matured in Lithuania are published with less frequency, while their place is being taken by dilettants who under normal conditions would probably not be brave enough to subdue Parnassus. They have so impoverished our artistic prose that it has totally lost its professionalism and ceased to exist as literary art. Parallel with this, a type of illiterate writer has grown up and received civil rights, who may easily be compared with a carpenter who does not know how to use either an axe or a saw." Here we must also note the words of the emigre writer Yu. Kralikauskas. When his novel, "Martinas Mazhvidas in Vilnius", came out, he wrote: "My greatest calamity is that I am far from the roots. I do not have a basic reference point: fresh and living speech, historical sources, ethnographic and kray study data, and (most important) a truly anticipating reader. The reality of real Lithuanian clouds, forests, cuckoos, and landscapes is sorely lacking..."

Therefore, it is not surprising that certain writers who are more sober thinking (and more talented) are increasingly speaking out in favor of permanent ties with their native land. They are not against their books being published in Soviet Lithuania. And it must be said that those writers who have created talented and realistic works under conditions of emigration have not been forgotten in their homeland. The art of such countrymen is valued and published in such volume as they could never imagine in emigration. Here are a few examples. In 1980 the Vilnius publishing house "Vaga" published a book of poems by G. Radauskas. In the opinion of the compiler, Doctor of Philology V. Galinis, the lyrics of this contradictory poet deserve attention as a unique phenomenon in Lithuanian poetry of the 20th century. The works of Y. Myakas, K. Al'menas, E. Tsinzas, M. Katilishkis, A. Moksus, S. Tomarene, V. Shlaytas and certain other emigre writers have entered the culture of the homeland. Although their political and ideological views do not always coincide with the views of Soviet writers, in their books they continue the best realistic traditions of Lithuanian literature.

We cannot help but note that the road back to Soviet Lithuania by writers who have freed themselves from the political intrigues of western proponents of "artistic freedom" is not easy. Efforts are made in the most rude manner to scare them away from cooperating with their homeland. For example, when the collection of poetry, "In the Sleep of the Earth," by B. Rukshi was published in Vilnius, one clerical newspaper came down on him. Why? Because,

in the words of the Soviet writer A. Drilinga, "the humanistic attitude toward man, the thirst for life, the effort to preserve spiritual beauty give the poetry of Balis Ruksha a truly humanistic sense and return it once again to the real sources of Lithuanian poetry -- to the native land, to loved ones."

The cultural activist V. Trumpa, who is well-known among Lithuanian emigres and who is living his fourth decade in the USA, having himself experienced the "democracy" there, wrote in his "Open Letter to Thomas Ventslova": "I would like to slightly disperse this mirage of our free world with its unlimited possibilities, this world which seems so attractive to someone who stands afar from it." In answer to T. Ventslova's words that he "could not and would not want to perform any work other than literary and cultural," V. Trumpa accurately responds: "If you think that, leaving your homeland, you will be able to realize these wishes, you may be disillusioned...there is a great difference between the right to freedom and the possibility of exercising it. All of us here in America are free in every way, so to speak (except, of course to be able to freely take an evening stroll), but who of us can freely choose literary or cultural work? It is doubtful that one can speak of any literary work at all here. Whether you know how to or not, you must perform the work offered to you by the employer or the state. Only in communist countries do writers earn their livelihood by literary activity. Here it seems you have the right to write, but how you earn a living -- that's your business. If you like, you may do away with yourself." However, the deserter T. Ventslova did not heed this warning. His "conscience" was totally silenced when his new masters required their ward to sling anti-communist mud at the reality of Soviet Lithuania where he had grown up and received his education. T. Ventslova found out by his own experience that the only way he can earn his living in the "free world" is by the dissemination of blatant anti-sovietism.

The proponents of more "flexible" anti-communism note with bitter irony that the characters of the books in which the reality of Soviet Lithuania is distorted are programmed ahead of time in accordance with the requirements of anti-communism: if he is a Roman Catholic Priest -- then he is only positive, and if he is simply a Soviet man -- then he must be the embodiment of everything negative. Many of these compositions have brought their authors doubtful laurels at various competitions sponsored by emigre organizations. Some of the writers are even among the "leaders." This is determined by a singular condition -- it is necessary to slanderously describe the reality of socialist Lithuania.

One monthly publication once noted that "many emigre writers publish their own books (even though it is under the guise of fictitious publishing houses or other publisher names), distribute the books themselves or skillfully advertise them with the aid of paid advertisements." Among such writers is, for example, A. Kayris, author of graphomaniacal dramas, short stories and novels. Nevertheless this "self-publisher" is also among the laureates. The fact is that all of his opuses are filled with efforts to rehabilitate Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists who actively helped the Hitlerites. Nevertheless, individual critics cursed the graphomaniac. What for? You will not believe it. For his overly crude anti-communism and for the "appallingly unsuccessful result of his belittling efforts."

Much of that which is written outside the native land is foreign to readers on the banks of the Nyamunas and the Shyashupe in form as well as in content. There can be no doubt that the Lithuanian Soviet writers creating in the best traditions of native literature in close cooperation with their compatriots from the brother republics, will never want to share their successes and achievements with the enemies and revilers of their people, since the alliance between progress and reaction is impossible. That is the law of history.

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12322

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REGIONAL

STATISTICS ON MIXED-NATIONALITIES MARRIAGES DISCUSSED

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 18 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by Genrietta Repinskaja: "Nationality Is Irrelevant"]

[Text] "Kazakh woman, 28 years old, 164 cm tall, nice and slender, pleasant appearance, easygoing and vivacious, good housekeeper, with university education desires correspondence with an intelligent, kindhearted, humorous man. Nationality irrelevant."

This notice appeared in the section "Personals" of the Latvian paper RIGAS BALLS. And although the writer expressed very personal ideas about human qualities, she attracted not only the attention of men who want to meet a nice and slender Kazakh girl. Scientists who are researching questions concerning the family are very interested in finding out how widespread the conviction is that the nationality is irrelevant when considering marriage in a country that is made up of more than 100 nationalities and tribes.

In 1959 there were about 3 million mixed-nationality marriages in the USSR. In 1970 the number was about 8 million and in 1979 it reached almost 10 million. During this period the total number of families rose by 18 percent, the number of marriages reflecting an ethnic mixture increased more than threefold. Approximately 75 percent of the families representing marriages between different nationalities live in the city, 25 percent live in the country.

Among the republics, Kazakhstan is in first place with respect to the number of mixed marriages, 20.6 percent of all families are of mixed nationalities. It can be attributed to the fact that representatives from all the nations of the USSR participated in the exploration of new territories in this area during the 1950s. As a result of the migration, the population of the republic increased by almost 1.5 million persons within 15 years, most of them are young people.

In the other republics, the number of mixed-nationality families as a percentage of the total number of families is:

Latvia 20.2 percent, Uzbekistan 19.3 percent, Ukraine 19 percent, Belorussia 16.5 percent, Tajikistan 13.1 percent, Turkmenistan 12.1 percent, Estonia 11.1 percent, RSFSR (Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) 10.7 percent, Georgia 10 percent, Lithuania 9.6 percent, Azerbaijan 6.7 percent and Armenia 3.6 percent.

These figures take into consideration a wide range of different factors: from individual characteristics which reflect the traits of the national character to objective factors, such as the migratory movement of the population. In Latvia, the intensity of migration is twice as high as it is in Armenia. As a result, the ethnic population in Latvia is only 53 percent; in Armenia, on the other hand, it is almost 90 percent--which, in turn, limits the possibility of marriage to a person of a different nationality.

The fact that Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan are among the republics which have a relatively high rate of mixed-nationality marriages, is definitely evidence of significant changes in the perception of these nations. The older generations still remember the times when religious requirements as well as customs and traditions prohibited marriages with representatives of another nation. Renegades were severely punished; yes, at times their punishment was death.

On the other hand, the attitude toward norms in the personal life is changing much more slowly than the attitude toward social practices. Researchers found out, for instance, that between 70 and 80 percent of the Uzbeks (of various social and occupational groups) indicate that the nationality is not important for business transactions. As far as the production collective is concerned, the nationality composition is not an essential factor. At the same time, only 20 percent of the Uzbeks living in cities stated that they would not object if one of their close relatives--sisters, brothers, children--should marry a person of a different nationality. Furthermore, many of them added that the new relatives would have to observe the Uzbek national customs.

But the picture changes dramatically when men and women of different ages answer these questions. According to the replies in the questionnaires, more than 80 percent of the Uzbek students approve of mixed-nationality marriages and only 16 percent consider them undesirable.

The mood of the youth is confirmed by items of the statistic coming from cities in the USSR where the figure of mixed-nationality marriages is significantly above the average for the USSR. In the city of Brezhnev, mixed-nationality marriages constitute 66 percent of all families. In this respect it must be mentioned that the boys and girls who get married in these cities are not new arrivals (as was the case during the initial period of construction activities) but actually their sons and daughters who were born in these cities, grew up in them and study and work there.

In the new cities there is also an increase in the proportion of native young people who marry representatives of other nations. In the Azerbaijan city

of Sumgait, for instance, Azerbaijanis entered 96 mixed-nationality marriages in 1975; in 1976 there were 98, in 1978 the number was 111 and in 1979 it was 119.

According to some statistical information, mixed marriages are more permanent. It is possible that it reflects the willingness to recognize and accept the fact that different customs and views must be allowed to exist side by side.

8991

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REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO DISCUSSES SLOW COTTON HARVEST, OTHER SHORTCOMINGS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of Uzbek CP CC"]

[Text] At the regular session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Buro discussed the question of the development of a long-term land-reclamation program. A commission was formed to develop specific proposals, directed toward the more effective usage of the reclaimed land on the basis of fundamental improvement in irrigation and reclamation and the increased fruitfulness of lands.

The Buro analyzed in detail the course of harvesting and procurement of raw cotton, recognized their speed as insufficient, and discussed measures for a sharp speed-up in harvesting and procurement of raw cotton. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, ispolkoms of the soviets of the people's deputies, the ministries and the departments of the republic and the agricultural-industrial associations were assigned the tasks of speeding up the rates in all respects, of increasing the quality of the harvesting work and mobilizing all the technical, material and human resources.

The Buro considered the measures for the improvement of the work of the cotton refining plants. In the adopted decree, provisions are made for the solution of the questions connected with the basic improvement of storage, processing, and transportation of the raw cotton, and a sharp increase in the quality of the fiber produced.

The ways and methods towards a more complete utilization of the labor resources in the rural areas, on the basis of the wide development of the subsidiary industries and trades in the agricultural economy, were discussed. The obkoms and raykoms of the party, the ispolkoms of the soviets of the people's deputies, and the corresponding economic agencies received concrete assignments concerning a more complete utilization of the labor resources during the between-seasons period. These assignments include, in particular, the creation of industrial enterprises and shops for agricultural raw materials processing and for the production of construction materials and the articles of people's consumption from the local raw materials.

The question of a speed-up in the development of the production forces in Denavskiy, Shurchinskiy and Sariaskiy Rayons of Surkhandar Oblast in 1983-1985 was considered. In the adopted decree, specific assignments for the Surkhandar party obkom, ministries and departments, are contained which regard speeded-up development in the northern regions of the oblast, including the construction and reconstruction of a number of the production facilities, ahead-of-plan completion of the Tupolang reservoir, and measures for the increased production of agricultural goods.

The proposals of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR regarding a further increase in the speed and quality of the comprehensive construction and organization of public services and amenities of the city of Almalyk were discussed and approved.

The Buro considered measures toward completely satisfying the demands of kolhozes, sovkhozes, and the population of the Uzbek SSR for the various sorts of seeds for vegetable and melon cultivation, fodder tubers and garlic. The corresponding ministries and departments, and the republic's association "Uzsortsemovoshch", received assignments for increasing the seed production of these cultures.

The Buro also discussed some other questions and adopted decisions regarding them.

12404

CSO: 1830/56

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, OTHER PROBLEMS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbek CP CC Buro"]

[Text] At its regular session the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro considered additional measures toward strengthening the harvesting and procurement of raw cotton. The unsatisfactory work of Andizhan, Fergana, Navoy, Samarkand and Kashkadar Obkoms of the party regarding the organization of the mechanized harvesting of the crop was noted. The Buro demanded the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to step up the speed of harvesting and procuring raw cotton, to sharply increase the effectiveness of the mechanized harvesting, and to pay more attention to creating the necessary cultural-domestic conditions for all the participants of the "white harvest-time". Also, measures concerning the strengthening of rice procurement were determined.

The question regarding the increase in content quality and effectiveness of the informational television programs was also discussed. In the adopted decree, the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was entrusted to increase the number of issues on the informational programs "Novosti" [News] and "Posledniye Izvestiya" [Latest Events], to increase the special news issues, and to strengthen the informational saturation and effectiveness of the programs on the questions of domestic and foreign affairs.

The measures regarding the further strengthening of the material-technical base of cultural and recreational parks were considered.

The Buro discussed the work of the Yangiyer Gorkom of the party concerning the increase in the fighting spirit of the primary party organizations directed toward the solution of the problems pertaining to economical and social development, in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Report of the Work of Saratov CPSU Obkom". In the adopted decree, the Buro demanded the Yangiyer Gorkom of the party to eliminate the shortcomings in the leadership of the primary party organizations, to strengthen the work on the introduction of new techniques and technology and the brigade forms of labor organizations in the struggle for economy and thrift, to bring order to retail sales, public catering and the work of city transportation. The concrete assignments concerning the speeding up of the productive forces of the city were received by the republic ministries and departments.

Measures regarding the further development of physical culture and sports in the Uzbek SSR were discussed and approved, in light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The results of the fulfillment of plans for capital construction for 9 months of 1983 and the tasks for the fourth quarter were discussed. The Buro obliged the leaders of the construction ministries and departments of the republic to take the measures necessary for the elimination of tardiness, which was allowed to happen at some individual and especially important facilities, and to concentrate on these facilities additional forces and means, and to bring them on line, as envisioned by the plan and by the socialist pledges. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party were entrusted to provide assistance to the start up construction sites and to enforce the control of the course of the work.

The work of the All-Union Production Association "Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo" regarding the increase in the quality of technology and spare parts produced was considered. It was noted that the level of work of VPO [All-Union Production Association] "Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo" still does not satisfy the requirements of the country's Food Program. In the adopted decree, the Buro obliged the council of directors of the association to create effective measures for the elimination of the mentioned shortcomings, to provide for a sharp increase of the technical level, the quality and the reliability of the produced machinery. The corresponding assignments were received by the Tashkent and Andizhan Obkoms, and by the Tashkent, Chirchik, Lenin and Yangiyul party Gorkoms.

The Buro discussed the question of the construction and reconstruction of the buildings of the main feeding and major irrigational network of the lands of Dzhizak and Golod Steppes. Syrdarya and Dzhizak party Obkoms, Glavsredazir-sovkhozstroy, and a number of construction organizations received assignments concerning the speeding up of construction and reconstruction of the corresponding sites.

Also, other questions concerning the party, economy, and cultural construction were discussed, and the necessary decisions were adopted.

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